

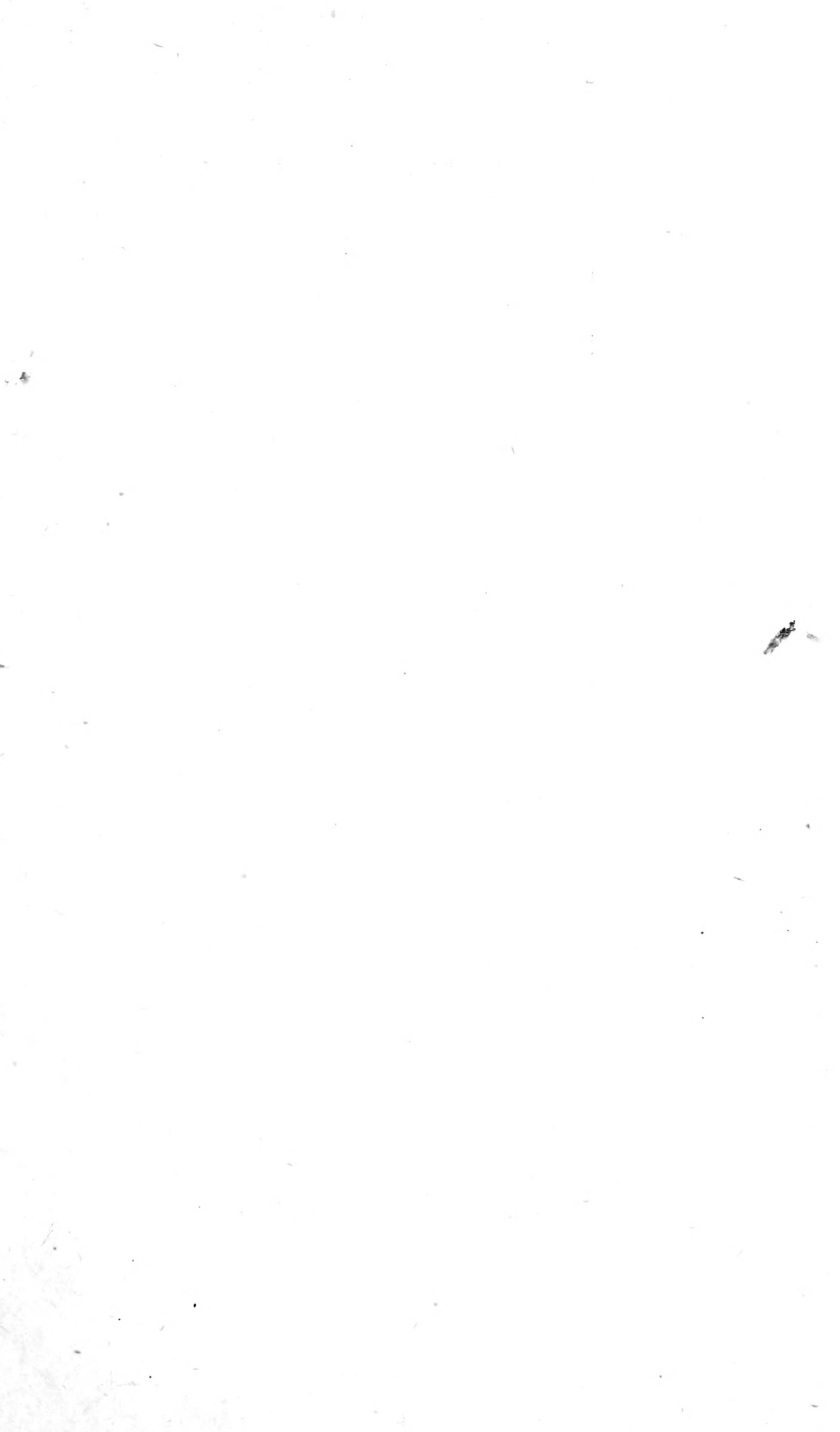
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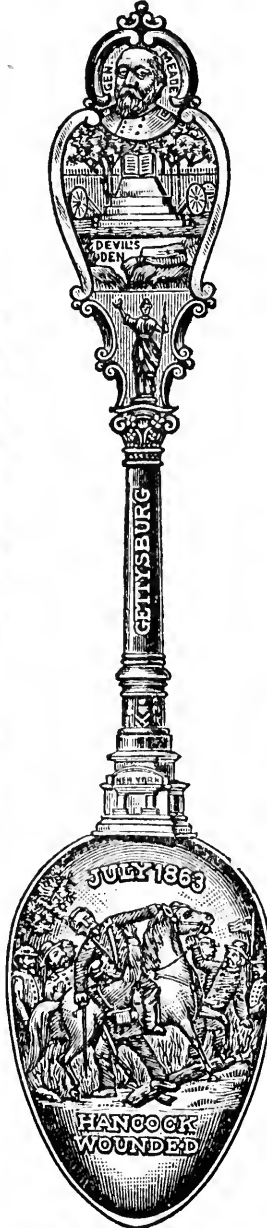
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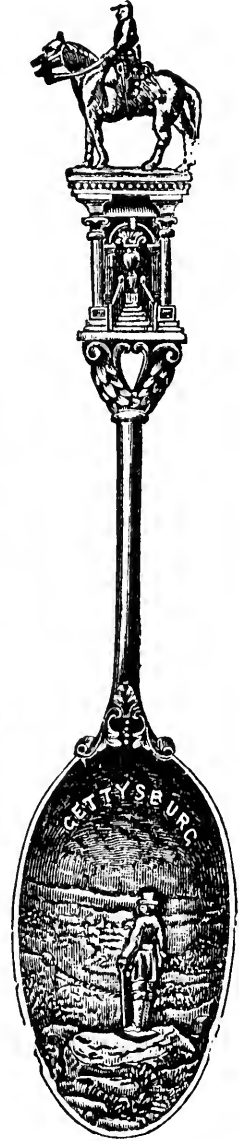
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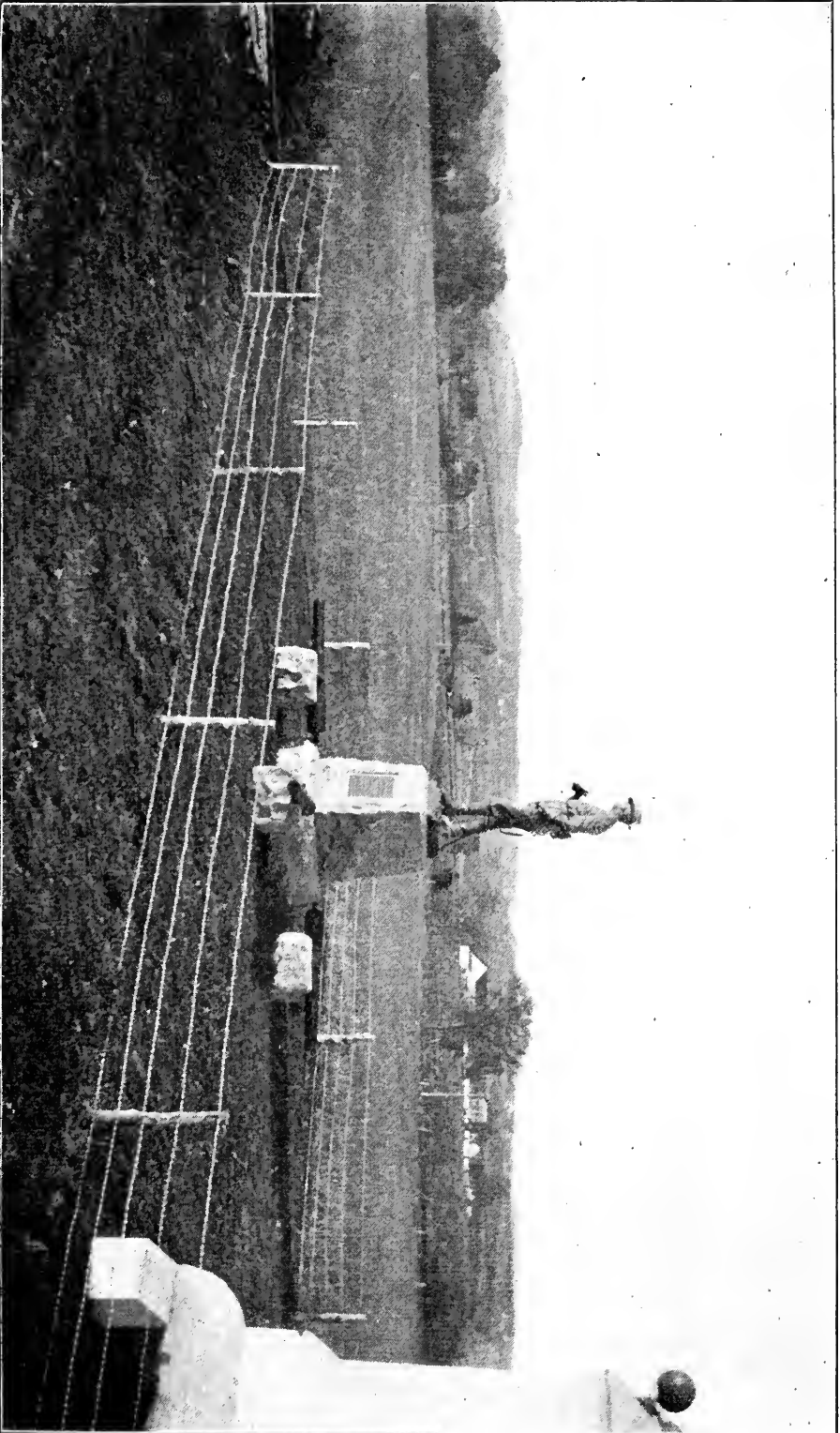
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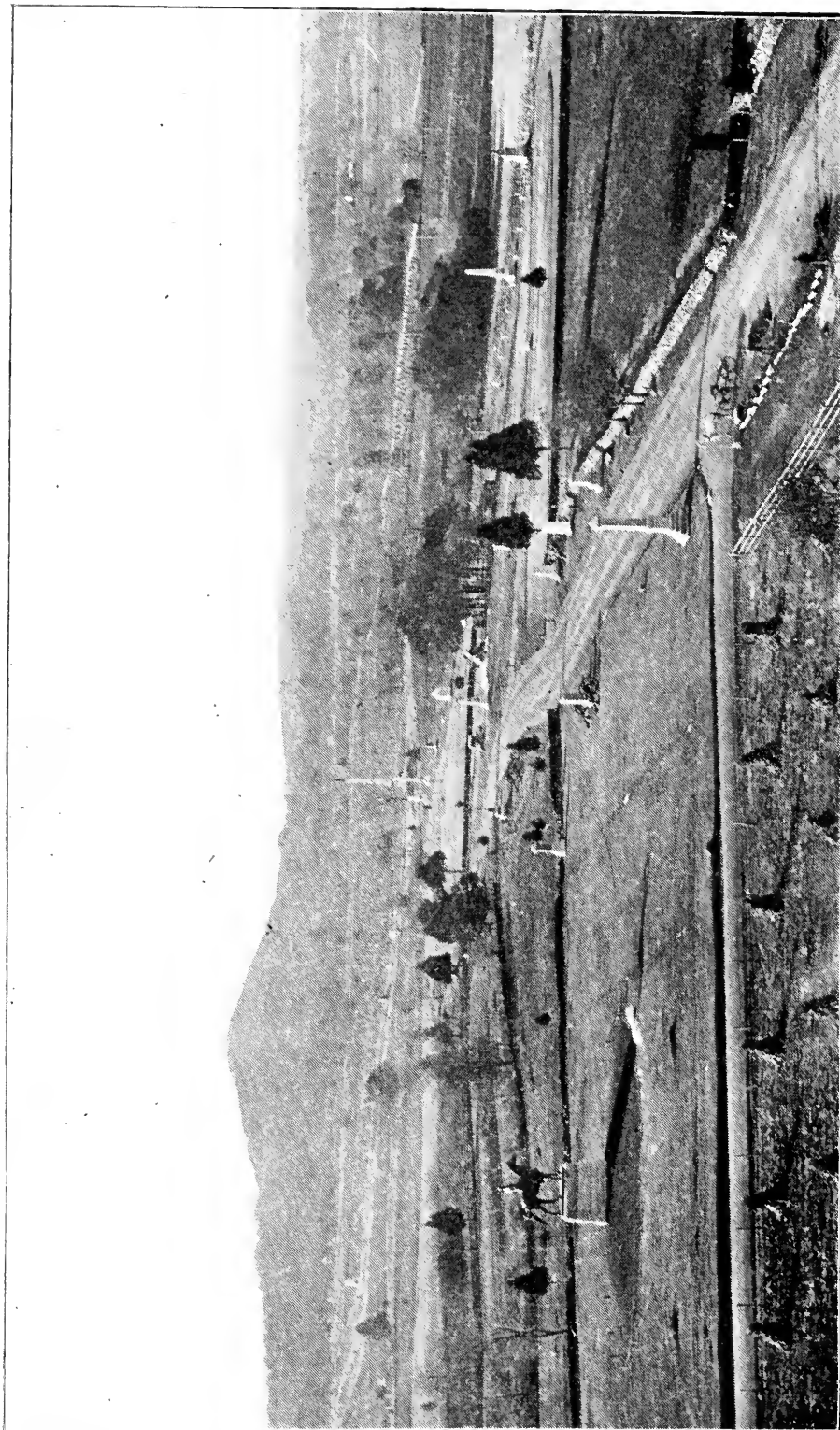
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BLOODY ANGLE.

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Hancock Avenue.

ROUND TOP.

GENERAL MEADE'S STATUE.

GETTYSBURG:

"WHAT THEY DID HERE."

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL GUIDE BOOK.

BY
LUTHER W. MINNIGH,
THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD GUIDE AND EXPOSITOR:

AUTHOR OF

"THE BATTLE-FIELD: HOW TO SEE AND UNDERSTAND IT;" "LOCATIONS OF
MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS;" "REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG;"
GETTYSBURG: "WHAT THEY DID HERE;" "GETTYSBURG
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but it can never forget WHAT THEY DID HERE."

President Lincoln at Gettysburg, Nov. 19th, 1863.

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this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of time,
in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no
brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYS-
BURG."

Edward Everett at Gettysburg, Nov. 19th, 1863.

*This
edition printed 1900 (see p. 117).*

1st printed 1892 (see p. 4).

INTRODUCTORY.

4

IT is claimed that in no battle during the war of the Rebellion, was there ever displayed such a brilliant mastery of the arts of war—as was exhibited by both armies on the field of Gettysburg. This gigantic struggle was fraught with such mighty results, that the story of those three days in July, 1863, will remain forever vividly depicted upon the pages of history. Much has been written of this great battle. No conflict between the BLUE and the *Gray*, has been more fully described—and yet—every new account finds thousands of eager readers. Every one having access to this vast library is supposed to be familiar with the story of Gettysburg, yet—the average citizen has not the time, nor inclination, to peruse volume after volume in the search for the substance of fact.

In the preparation of this book, the Author has had access to the best works on Gettysburg, together with his “Notes,”—the accumulation of many years acquired upon the field, from prominent officers and men belonging to both armies with whom he has come in contact. He therefore takes pleasure in presenting to the public, this condensed story of “Gettysburg: What they did here”—with the belief that all will find it historically true and interesting.

LUTHER W. MINNIGH, *The Guide.*

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GETTYSBURG: WHAT THEY DID HERE.

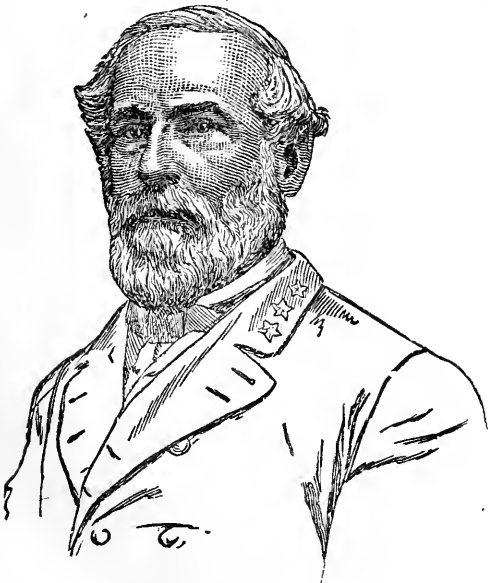
CHAPTER I.

COMPOSITION, COMMANDERS, POSITION, AND MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1863.

Soon after the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863, was the time that the Confederate authorities determined to have their army invade the north, and by one supreme effort overthrow the Federal Government. The causes which led to this decision were, that the term of many of the Union soldiers was expiring, and the remainder were believed to be greatly affected by their late defeat at Chancellorsville. The Confederate Army under General *Robert E. Lee*,*

had been reorganized into three corps, which were without doubt the best equipped and drilled bodies of men ever marshaled in this country; and *Lee* believed his army able to accomplish successfully any undertaking.

This magnificent army on the 1st of June, 1863, was at Fredericksburg, Virginia, one hundred and fifty-eight miles south of Gettysburg.



General *Robert E. Lee*,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

*Names of officers of the Confederate army printed in "*Italics*," Union officers in SMALL CAPITALS.

COMPOSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

First Corps—*James Longstreet*. Divisions—*McLaws*, *Pickett*, *Hood*. Artillery—*Walton*.
Second Corps—*R. S. Ewell*. Divisions—*Early*, *Rodes*, *Johnson*. Artillery—*Brown*.
Third Corps—*A. P. Hill*. Divisions—*Anderson*, *Pender*, *Heth*. Artillery—*Walker*.

Nine divisions, thirty-eight brigades, and one hundred and eighty-three Infantry regiments. The Cavalry, one division, under General *J. E. B. Stuart*, had seven brigades, viz., *Hampton's*, *F. H. Lee's*, *W. H. F. Lee's*, *Jones's*, *Robertson's*, *Jenkins's* and *Imboden's*. The brigades of *Jenkins's* and *Imboden's* were not attached to any special command, but were assigned to *Stuart* for the period of the invasion. The Cavalry had thirty regiments.

The Artillery under General *W. N. Pendleton* had three divisions, one to each corps, under *J. B. Walton*, *J. T. Brown*, *R. L. Walker*, and consisted of sixty-seven batteries, with two hundred and ninety-three cannons. Two hundred and fifty-seven with the infantry, and thirty-six with the cavalry. This the Army of Northern Virginia numbered fully eighty-five thousand men of all arms.

COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

This Army, under General JOSEPH HOOKER, consisted of seven corps, which were stationed near Falmouth, Virginia, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg, guarding the approaches to Washington.

First Corps—*J. F. REYNOLDS*. Divisions—*WADSWORTH*, *ROBINSON*, *DOUBLEDAY*. Artillery—*WAINWRIGHT*.
Second Corps—*W. S. HANCOCK*. Divisions—*CALDWELL*, *GIBBON*, *HAYS*. Artillery—*HAZZARD*.

Third Corps—D. E. SICKLES. Divisions—BIRNEY, HUMPHREYS. Artillery—RANDOLPH.

Fifth Corps—GEO. SYKES. Divisions—BARNES, AYRES, CRAWFORD. Artillery—MARTIN.

Sixth Corps—JOHN SEDGWICK. Divisions—WRIGHT, HOWE, WHEATON. Artillery—TOMPKINS.

Eleventh Corps—O. O. HOWARD. Divisions—BARLOW, STEINWEHR, SCHURZ. Artillery—OSBORN.

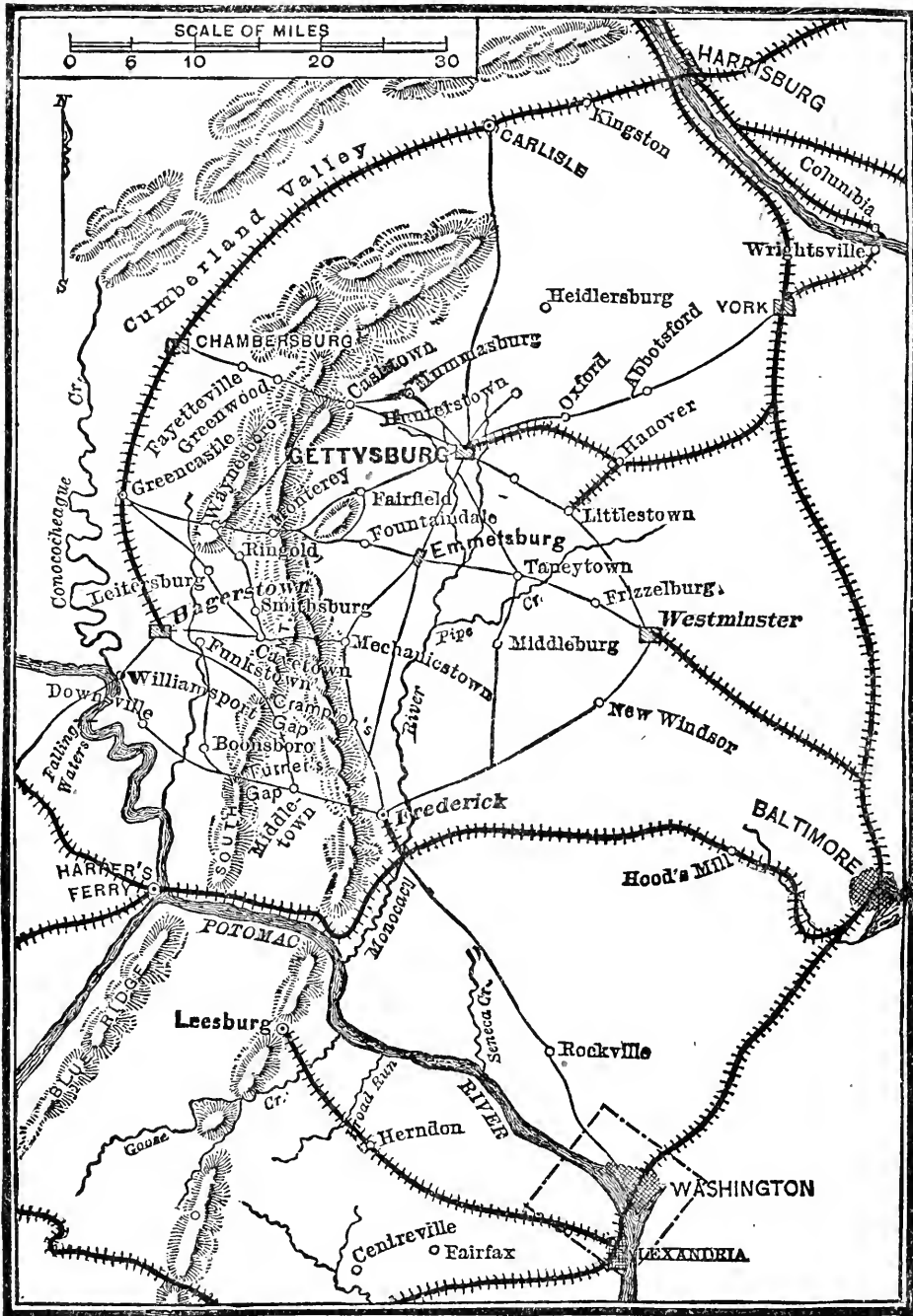
Twelfth Corps—H. W. SLOCUM. Divisions—WILLIAMS, GEARY. Artillery—MUHLENBERG.

Nineteen divisions, fifty-one brigades, and two hundred and forty-nine Infantry regiments.

The Cavalry, one corps, under Major-General A. PLEASANTON. Three divisions, under BUFORD, D. McM. GREGG, and KILPATRICK. Seven brigades, viz., GAMBLE'S, DEVIN'S, MERRITT'S. McINTOSH'S, J. I. GREGG'S. FARNSWORTH'S, CUSTER'S. The Cavalry had thirty-nine regiments.

The Artillery, under Brigadier-General H. J. HUNT,—the Artillery Reserve under Brigadier-General R. O. TYLER,—consisted of fourteen brigades, seventy-two batteries, and three hundred and seventy cannons. Of this number only three hundred and thirty-nine were present on the field. Two hundred and twelve guns with the Infantry, one hundred and eight with the Reserve, and fifty with the Cavalry. This the Army of the Potomac numbered fully ninety thousand men of all arms.

On the 2nd of June, General *Lee* commenced the withdrawal of his army from Fredericksburg, and by the 8th, Generals *Ewell* and *Longstreet*, with their corps, arrived at Culpeper, to which locality General *J. E. B. Stuart* had already advanced his cavalry. These movements had been made so quietly that General HOOKER was not aware of them; he was, however, wary and suspicious,



THE APPROACHES TO GETTYSBURG.

and from the nature of the reports brought him, felt confident that an important movement was contemplated by General Lee.

[NOTE.—The strength of a Confederate Corps or division at the battle of Gettysburg was double that of a Union organization of the same name.]

General HOOKER, on the 5th of June, ordered a reconnoissance by part of the Sixth Corps at "Franklin's Crossing," below Fredericksburg. On the 8th, General PLEASANTON's cavalry, and two brigades of infantry, were ordered across the Rappahannock, with instructions to attack the Confederates at Beverly Ford, and ascertain whether any considerable portion of them had broken camp. On the morning of the 9th, these forces crossed the river and attacked *Stuart's* cavalry. A terrific struggle ensued, in which the Confederates were defeated and driven from the field. However, on the arrival of *Ewell's* infantry from Culpeper, General PLEASANTON withdrew his forces, having fully accomplished his object, recrossed the river, and reported to General HOOKER. These movements, along with others, demonstrated the fact that *Lee's* forces were moving north beyond the Union right.

On the 10th, *Ewell's* corps advanced beyond the Blue Ridge, passed north through Chester Gap, and marched rapidly up the Shenandoah Valley. *Imboden's* command on his left. *Jenkins's* cavalry, with *Rodes's* infantry division, pressed north to Martinsburg. General *Stuart's* cavalry were directed east of the Blue Ridge, to guard the passes, mask *Lee's* movements, and delay the advance of HOOKER's army. On the 13th, *Ewell's* two divisions, *Early's* and *Johnson's*, arrived in the vicinity of Winchester. On the 14th, they attacked General MILROY's forces, who were hemmed in. On the early morning of the 15th, MILROY attempting to steal his way out, was discovered by the Confederates, but succeeded in breaking through and retreated in haste.

On the 14th, *Hill's* corps abandoned Fredericksburg, moved north through Chester Gap, and arrived at Shepherdstown on the 23rd. On the 15th, *Longstreet* hurried northward, and in his movements covered the mountain gaps. On the 16th, *Jenkins*, with two thousand troopers, penetrated into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg.

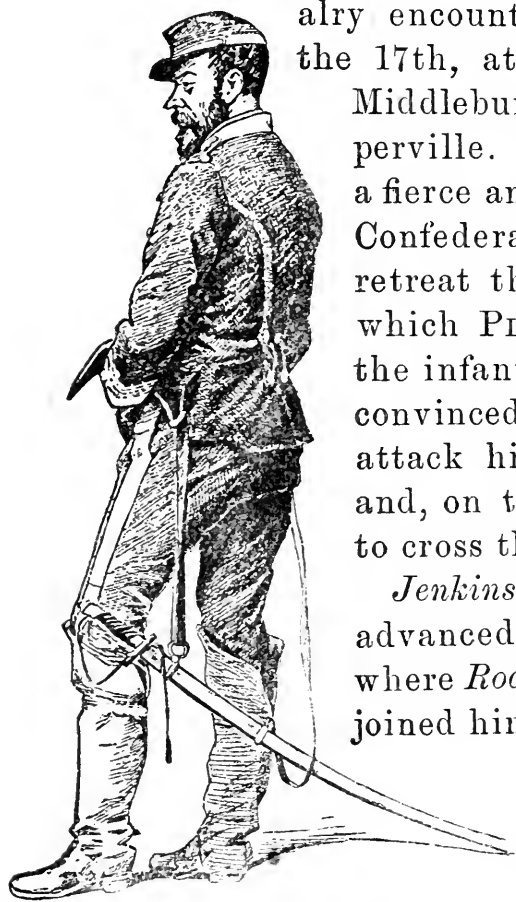
Here he appropriated everything of value he could find; then, fearful of his communications with *Ewell*, he fell back to Williamsport with his plunder.

General HOOKER put the Union army in motion on the 13th of June, and took the most energetic measures to keep his command between the enemy and the National

Capital. General PLEASANTON's cavalry encountered *Stuart's* troopers on the 17th, at Aldie; on the 19th, at Middleburg, and on the 21st, at Upperville. At the latter place, after a fierce and bloody engagement, the Confederate cavalry were forced to retreat through Ashby's Gap, after which PLEASANTON started to rejoin the infantry. General *Lee* was now convinced that HOOKER would not attack him south of the Potomac; and, on the 22nd, he ordered *Ewell* to cross the river into Maryland.

Jenkins, being thus reinforced, advanced again to Chambersburg, where *Rodes'* and *Johnson's* divisions joined him on the 23rd. *Early's* di-

vision had, in the meantime, been ordered across the mountains *via* Gettysburg to York, with instructions to destroy the



DISMOUNTED CAVALRYMAN.

railroads, and to secure the bridge across the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, after which to move north, and with *Rodes'* and *Johnson's* divisions take possession of Harrisburg. On the 23rd, *Lee* ordered *Hill's* and *Longstreet's* corps to cross the Potomac, to unite at Hagerstown, and follow *Ewell's* corps up the Cumberland Valley.

General HOOKER learning that *Lee* was concentrating his forces north of the river, gave orders for the advance

of his army on a line parallel to that of the enemy. On the 25th and 26th, the Union army crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and by the 28th were massed between Harper's Ferry and Frederick. On the 26th, *Early's* division (*Gordon's* brigade) arrived in Gettysburg, meeting at this place a small detachment of infantry and cavalry, which were quickly put to flight. The first shots, however, fired on this great battle-field were exchanged between these forces and *White's* cavalry, at the west end of Chambersburg street, and the first Union soldier, whose blood baptized this historic field, was that of private G. W. Sandoe, a member of Co. B, an independent cavalry organization from Gettysburg and vicinity.

On the 28th, *Early's* division reached York and Wrightsville. At the latter place *Gordon's* brigade, attempting to cross the Susquehanna by the bridge to Columbia, Colonel ROBERT CRANE ordered the structure to be fired, and it was entirely consumed.

General HOOKER well knew that *Lee's* army outnumbered his own, and requested of General HALLECK permission to control the ten thousand men under FRENCH at Harper's Ferry. This HALLECK refused to do,

and HOOKER, seeing that he was not permitted to manœuver his army, asked to be relieved from its command. His resignation was accepted, and on the morning of the 28th, General GEORGE G. MEADE was appointed to the command. General MEADE at once ordered the Union forces northward, with the determination to force *Lee* to



General GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Federal Forces.

give battle. He placed his left wing under General REYNOLDS, and directed it to Emmittsburg, and advanced the right wing to New Windsor. The cavalry take position in front, to the right and left of the infantry. KILPATRICK in front, GREGG on the right, and BUFORD on the left. General *Stuart* having been separated from *Lee's* infantry in Virginia, set off on his raid around the right of the Union army on the 24th. He made a wide detour to conceal his object, reached the Potomac on the 27th, in the rear of HOOKER, crossed the river near Drainesville, intending to rejoin *Lee* by marching through Maryland.

On the 29th he encountered at Westminster a detachment of Union cavalry which were compelled to give way. On the 30th as he marched north with the hope of meeting *Early's* division, he ran into KILPATRICK's cavalry at Hanover, where a short but spirited struggle took place, in which *Stuart* was forced to retreat northward. This dashing cavalryman in whom *Lee* placed great confidence, marched his tired troopers all night, and the next day, July 1st, reached Carlisle, only to learn that *Ewell's* divisions had moved south toward Gettysburg.

He demanded the surrender of General W. F. SMITH's forces who held Carlisle, threw shell into the town, burned the government barracks, and then moved south, *via* Mount Holly Gap, arriving on the battle-field the afternoon of July 2nd, having been separated from his chief for seven days. General *Lee* on the evening of the 28th, at Chambersburg, received the startling intelligence that HOOKER's army had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. He still believed them to be in Virginia—held in check by *Stuart*. General *Lee* on receiving this information determined to concentrate his army, he sent *Ewell* orders to move back to Carlisle, and to abandon his designs upon Harrisburg. *Rodes'* and *Early's* divisions were to join *Hill's* corps in the vicinity

of Gettysburg, whilst *Johnson's* division retraced their steps with the artillery and trains, as far as Shippensburg, thence to the left to Fayetteville, on the Chambersburg Pike. As *Ewell* fell back he was followed by General W. F. SMITH's forces as far as Carlisle. On the 30th, *Hill's* and *Ewell's* corps were advancing toward Gettysburg. When *Heth's* division of *Hill's* corps reached Cashtown on the Chambersburg Pike, *Pettigrew's* brigade, with several wagons were ordered to Gettysburg to secure clothing and shoes.

At about this same time General BUFORD's cavalry division was approaching Gettysburg on the Emmittsburg road, and as *Pettigrew's* soldiers were about entering the town from the west, BUFORD came thundering into it from the south, and the Confederates had barely time to fall back to a position on Marsh Creek, where *Pettigrew* halted and notified *Heth* that Gettysburg was occupied by the Union forces.

General BUFORD's troopers passed through the town at half past eleven o'clock A. M. Halting west of Seminary Ridge they went into camp, GAMBLE's brigade south of the railroad covered the approaches from Chambersburg and Hagerstown. DEVIN's brigade north of the railroad had videttes placed on all the roads north and northwest. The information obtained by General BUFORD was sent to General REYNOLDS, who was instructed to occupy Gettysburg. This heroic soldier advanced the First Corps from Emmittsburg to Marsh Creek on the Emmittsburg road, and within five and one-half miles of Gettysburg. General MEADE moved forward his right wing to Manchester. On the night of the 30th, General BUFORD rode to Marsh Creek, and held a conference with General REYNOLDS, and during the night returned to his headquarters in Gettysburg with one of REYNOLDS' staff, who was to report to his chief on the early morning of July 1st.

POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY,

On the evening of June 30th, distant from Gettysburg.

First Corps—*Longstreet's*, at Chambersburg, 25 miles northwest. Second Corps—*Ewell's*: divisions—*Early's*, near Heidlersburg, 12 miles northeast; *Rodes'*, Heidlersburg, 10 miles northeast; *Johnston's*, vicinity of Fayetteville, 21 miles northwest. Third Corps—*Hill's*: divisions—*Anderson's*, Fayetteville, 18 miles northwest; *Pender's*, near Cashtown, 10 miles northwest; *Heth's*, at Cashtown, 8 miles northwest; *Pettigrew's* brigade, at Marsh Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest; *Stuart's* Cavalry, near Dover, 21 miles northeast.

General *Lee's* orders to *Hill* and *Longstreet*, for July 1st, were, for *Heth's* division with eight batteries, to occupy Gettysburg, *Pender's* division to move promptly to *Heth's* support. *Longstreet* was to follow this movement with *McLaws'* and *Hood's* divisions.

POSITION OF THE UNION ARMY,

On the evening of June 30th, distant from Gettysburg.

First Corps—DOUBLEDAY, Marsh Creek, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south. Second Corps—HANCOCK, Uniontown, 20 miles south. Third Corps—SICKLES, Bridgeport, 12 miles south. Fifth Corps—SYKES, Union Mills, 16 miles southeast. Sixth Corps—SEDGWICK, Manchester, 34 miles southeast. Eleventh Corps—HOWARD, Emmittsburg, 10 miles south. Twelfth Corps—SLOCUM, Littlestown, 10 miles southeast. BUFORD'S Cavalry, two brigades, GAMBLE'S and DEVIN'S, at Gettysburg. MERRITT'S (Regular) brigade, Mechanicstown, 18 miles south. GREGG'S Cavalry, Westminster, 24 miles southeast. KILPATRICK'S Cavalry, Hanover, 14 miles east.

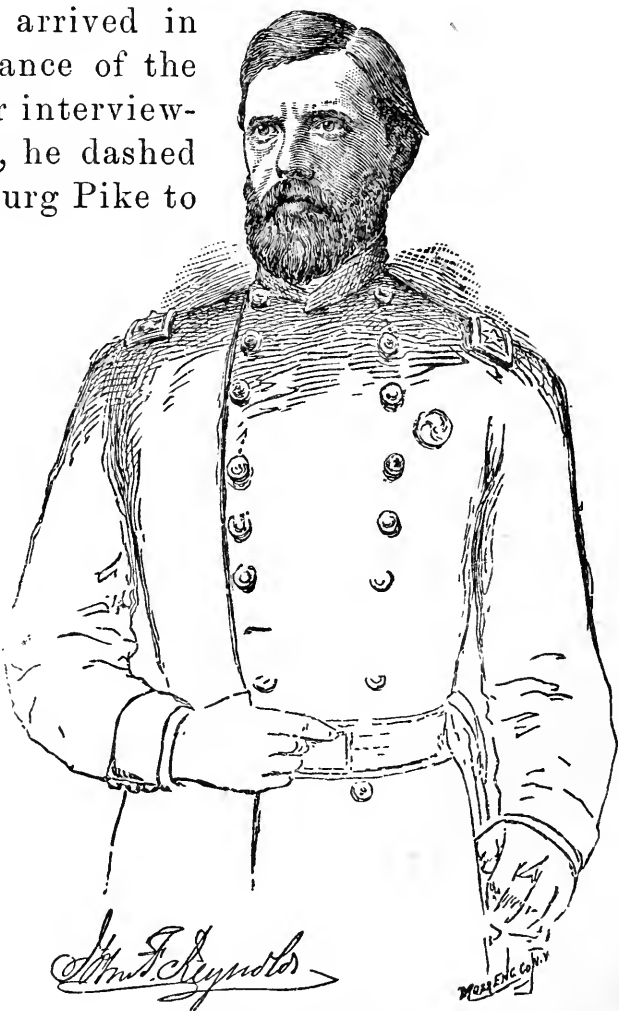
General MEADE'S orders for July 1st were, for the First and Eleventh Corps to move to Gettysburg, the Third to Emmittsburg, Second to Taneytown, Fifth to Hanover, and the Twelfth to Two Taverns; the Sixth was left at Manchester.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 1ST, 1863.

VERY early on the morning of July 1st, *Hill's* corps was advancing on the Chambersburg Pike toward Gettysburg. *Heth's* division: brigades—*Davis*, *Archer* and *Brockenbrough*, joined *Pettigrew's* brigade at Marsh Creek. Here the first gun of the battle was fired. *BUFORD's* videttes, a detachment of the 8th Illinois, opened fire as the Confederates moved forward to cross the stream. *Heth's* division advanced quickly and the Union pickets were forced to retire. General *BUFORD* at once dismounted his cavalry and posted them in the most advantageous manner along the banks of Willoughby's Run. *GAMBLE's* brigade, south of the railroad extend their left to the Hagerstown road. *DEVIN's* brigade north, extend their right to the Mummasburg road. *CALIF's* 2nd U. S. Battery was placed across the pike on *McPherson's* Ridge in support. When the Confederates reached *Herr's* Ridge, General *Heth* deployed *Davis's* and *Archer's* brigades, north and south of the Chambersburg Pike. These two brigades were supported by *Marye's* Virginia battery, which opened upon *CALIF's* horse artillery. *Pegram's* battalion are soon in position along *Herr's* ridge, their left resting at the Minnigh farm buildings. It was under the cover of *Marye's* guns that *Davis's* and *Archer's* brigades advanced to attack *BUFORD's* cavalrymen. *CALIF's* guns being ably manned fired at first case shot, then shell, and when the enemy got within three hundred yards, grape and canister. However, the Confederate infantry were soon desperately engaged with *BUFORD's* troopers, who made so determined and stubborn a resistance that *Heth* believed his

men had encountered a strong force of infantry. CALIF's gunners being assailed on every side stood bravely by their pieces, and worked them with terrible effect. BUFORD's soldiers fought with carbines which were very effective, and when their ammunition was exhausted, the enemy pressing forward at points reached close quarters, when they used their Colt's revolvers to the best possible advantage. The cavalry made a gallant and glorious fight, and only fell back from the front when relieved by the infantry. At 9 o'clock General REYNOLDS arrived in Gettysburg, in advance of the First Corps. After interviewing several citizens, he dashed out the Chambersburg Pike to the front. This heroic officer in company with BUFORD made a hasty examination of the lines, and seeing the desperate struggle the cavalrymen were engaged in, doubted their ability to hold the enemy in check much longer. He at once dispatched a messenger to General WADSWORTH, and directed his division to be moved across the fields



General REYNOLDS,
Commander of the Federal Left Wing.

from the Emmittsburg road under cover of Seminary Ridge, to the front. WADSWORTH's division of the First

GENERAL GEO. G. MEADE.



GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK.



GENERAL J. F. REYNOLDS.



Pennsylvania's Equestrian Statues.

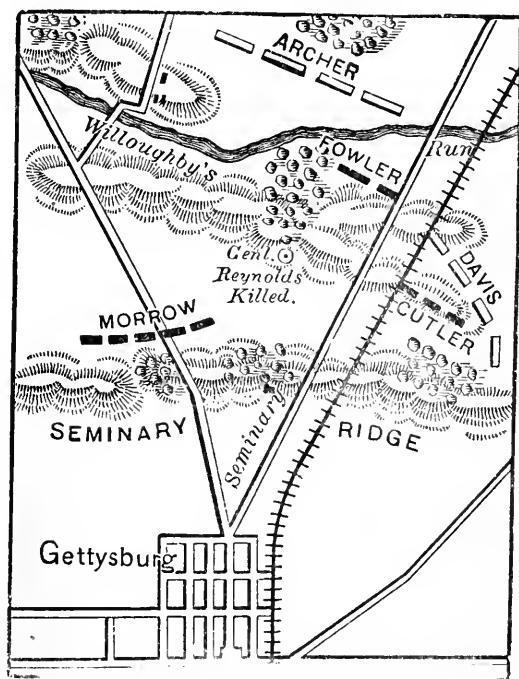


TREES SHOWING THE
EFFECT OF MUSKETRY.

Corps had two brigades, under Generals MEREDITH and CUTLER, and with them was HALL's 2nd Maine battery. This battery was placed by REYNOLDS in position on McPherson's Ridge to the right of CALIF's guns. CUTLER's regiments are advanced to its support, the 14th and 95th New York regiments on the left, the 76th and 147th New York, and the 56th Pennsylvania regiments on the right. As these troops take position on McPherson's and Oak Ridges, *Archer's* and *Davis'* brigades were advancing. *Davis* struck the right and front of CUTLER's brigade. The 56th Pennsylvania opened fire, but with the 76th New York was swept back to Seminary Ridge; but the 147th New York failed to retire and were hemmed in by the Confederates. *Davis'* advance uncovered the right of the 14th Brooklyn and 95th New York regiments on McPherson's Ridge, and *Archer's* brigade more to the south

menaced their left, they fall back along with HALL's 2nd Maine battery, which withdrew by sections fighting as they retired. At this critical moment General DOUBLEDAY sent the 6th Wisconsin regiment of MEREDITH's brigade, to CUTLER's relief, they gallantly charged across the fields from near the Seminary against *Davis'* exposed flank, and being reinforced by the 14th and 95th New York regi-

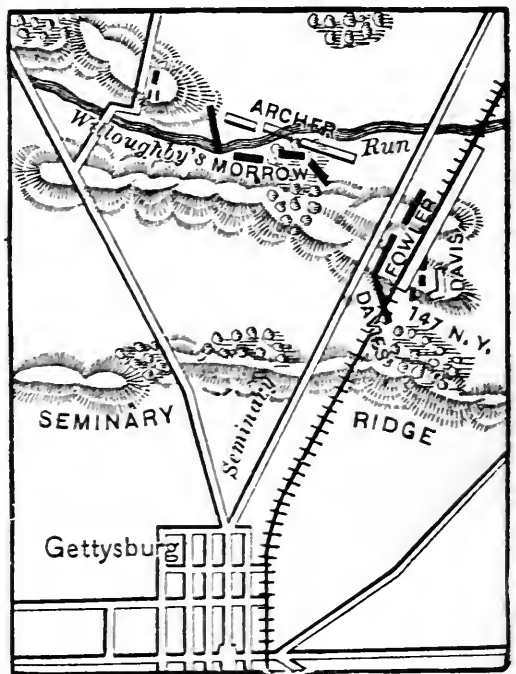
ments, they checked *Davis'* advance, liberated the 147th New York from its perilous situation, and drove several hundred of *Davis'* men into the railroad cutting, where



Position at 10 o'clock A. M. First Day.

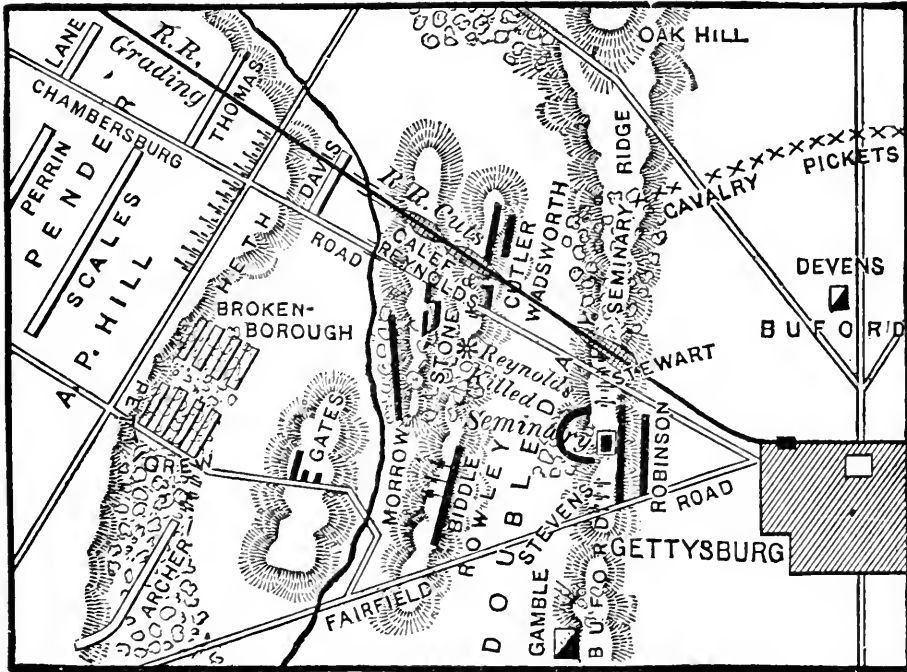
they surrendered, the remainder escaping by a hasty retreat. MEREDITH's "Iron Brigade" had formed battle line along the west front of Seminary Grove. This brigade had five regiments, viz., 19th Indiana, 24th Michigan, 2nd, 6th and 7th Wisconsin. *Archer's* brigade in their advance were driving GAMBLE's troopers through McPherson's Grove. General DOUBLEDAY sent forward the "Iron Brigade," to secure the woods and to hold the same. They advanced quickly, and on reaching Oak Ridge, General REYNOLDS rode into the grove in their front, to examine the same,—he was instantly killed by a rifle ball. MEREDITH's brigade then charged boldly into the grove, enveloped the right flank of *Archer's* command, and captured General *Archer* and over one thousand of his men, and drove the remainder west of Willoughby's Run.

General DOUBLEDAY now assumed command, re-formed and strengthened the lines. On the arrival of ROWLEY's division, brigades—STONE's and BIDDLE's, the former was placed on the right of MEREDITH, their right connecting with the left of CUTLER's brigade. BIDDLE's brigade on the left of MEREDITH, extended their left south to the Hagerstown road. ROBINSON's division, brigades—PAUL's and BAXTER's, were placed in reserve at the Seminary, around which they threw up a line of intrenchments. GAMBLE's cavalry brigade was withdrawn, and formed on Seminary Ridge south of



Position of WADSWORTH's division,
10.15 A. M. First Day.

the Hagerstown road. DEVIN's brigade was moved north of Gettysburg, and awaited the advance of *Ewell* from that direction. COOPER's and REYNOLDS' batteries relieve HALL's and CALIF's, the latter joining GAMBLE's brigade in reserve. On the Confederate side, General *Heth* re-



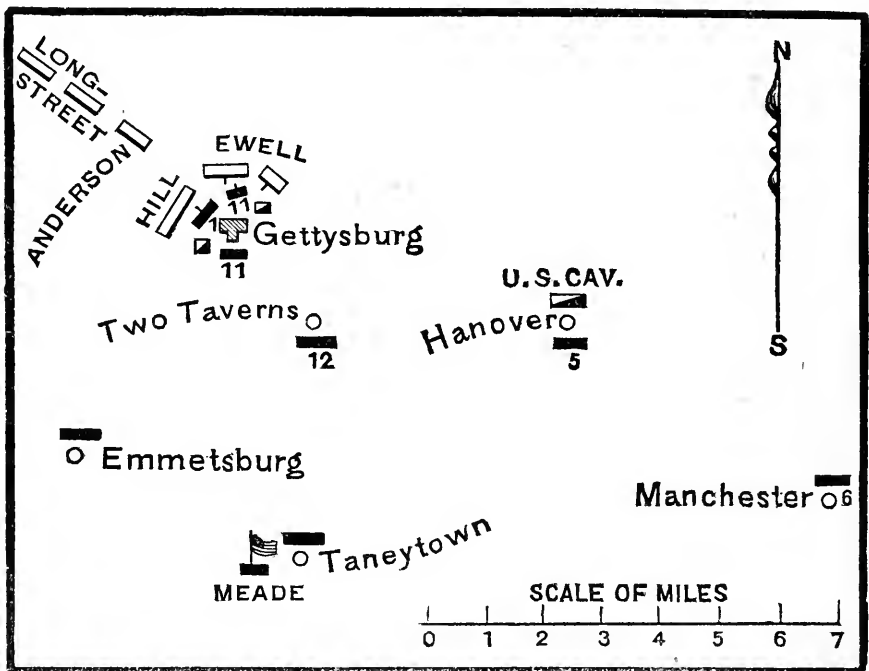
Position of Forces at 11.45 A. M. First Day.

placed *Davis*' and *Archer*'s brigades with *Pettigrew*'s and *Brockenbrough*'s, and formed his lines south of the pike. In reserve he placed *Pender*'s division: brigades—*Thomas*'s, *Scales*'s, *McGowan*'s and *Lane*'s, with *Pegram*'s and *McIntosh*'s artillery in support along Herr's Ridge.

At half past eleven General HOWARD arrived in Gettysburg and assumed command of the field, after taking observation from the Fahnestock store building, he at once dispatched messengers to hasten the movements of the Eleventh Corps, and to Generals SLOCUM and SICKLES to advance to Gettysburg. At half past twelve o'clock the Eleventh Corps under General SCHURZ arrived. BARLOW's division: brigades—VON GILSA's and AMES'. SCHIMMELPFENNIG's division: brigades—KRYZANOWSKI's

and VON AMSBERG'S. STEINWEHR'S division: brigades—COSTER'S and SMITH'S.

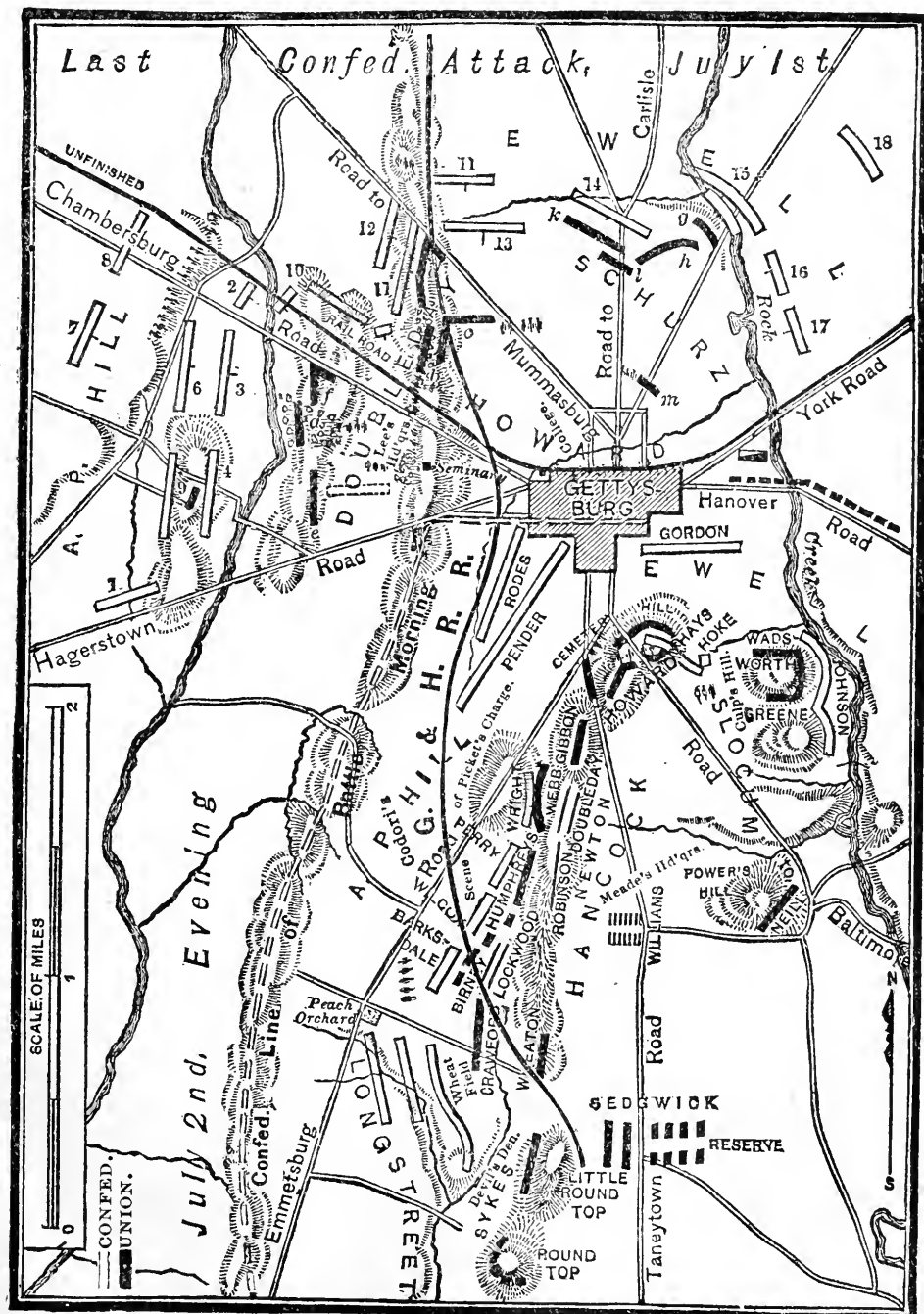
BARLOW and SCHIMMELPFENNIG were ordered through the town, and instructed to take position on the right of the First Corps, and to extend the same along North Seminary Ridge to Oak Hill. General HOWARD established his headquarters on Cemetery Hill, and here he stationed STEINWEHR'S division and the reserve artillery. It was STEINWEHR'S command who threw up the lunettes for the cannon, which still remain on Cemetery Hill.



General Situation of Troops at 1.30 P. M. First Day.

BUFORD'S scouts before one o'clock reported the advance of *Ewell's* Corps from the north: *Rodes'* division: brigades—*Daniel's*, *Iverson's*, *Doles'*, *Ramseur's* and *O'Neal's*. *Early's* division: brigades—*Hays'*, *Hoke's*, *Smith's* and *Gordon's*. Before their whereabouts was known to DOUBLEDAY or SCHURZ, *Rodes* had posted *Carter's* artillery on Oak Hill. General SCHURZ was compelled to establish his line of battle through the open fields north of the town, and in this formation a wide

gap existed between his left and DOUBLEDAY'S right. The Eleventh Corps were supported by DILGER'S Ohio, WHEELER'S New York and WILKINSON'S United States batteries. General *Hill* finding that *Ewell* was moving against the Union right on Seminary Ridge, advanced



Map of the Battle-field, July 1st, 2d and 3rd.

his brigades against their left. *Rodes*, after joining his right with the left of *Hill's* corps, ordered *Carter's* artillery to open upon *COOPER's*, *STEWART's* and *REYNOLDS's* batteries along the lines of *DOUBLEDAY*. At the same time he sends against *CUTLER's* right, *O'Neal's* and *Iverson's* brigades. *DOUBLEDAY* sent first *BAXTER's*, and then *PAUL's* brigades of *ROBINSON's* division, to fill the gap between the right of *CUTLER* and the Eleventh Corps. As *BAXTER* moved to extend the right of *CUTLER*, *Rodes* sent *O'Neal's* brigade by the McLean buildings to stop him. *O'Neal* was repulsed and driven back with great loss. *Iverson's* brigade advancing by the Forney buildings attacked *CUTLER's* brigade, which was reinforced by *PAUL's*. After defeating *O'Neal*, *BAXTER* took position behind a stone fence and opened upon *Iverson's* front. *CUTLER's* and *PAUL's* brigades sent showers of leaden death into their right flank, and, assisted by *COOPER's* and *STEWART's* guns, the Confederates were driven back, leaving over seven hundred prisoners in the hands of *ROBINSON's* soldiers. After another effective fire from *Ewell's* and *Hill's* batteries, the Confederates moved against the Union forces in great numbers. *Daniel's*,



Pennsylvania College, used by the Confederates for Hospital purposes.

Ramseur's, and *O'Neal's* brigades advanced from Oak Hill, and moved against the right of DOUBLEDAY. *Pettigrew* and *Brockenbrough* threw their forces upon MEREDITH's and BIDDLE's brigades. The struggle was desperate and deadly, each of the brigades of *Rodes'* and *Heth's* were defeated by the heroic efforts of the First Corps. In the meantime *Early's* division of *Ewell's* Corps, had arrived by the Harrisburg road, and were ordered to attack the right of SCHURZ's Eleventh Corps. General *Early*, under the fire of *Jones'* artillery, advanced *Gordon's* brigade against BARLOW's division, who made a desperate resistance. General BARLOW was wounded and his two brigades were compelled to fall back. On the left, SCHIMMELPFENNIG's division were attacked by *Doles'* brigade; at this time the bravest go down, and soon the fair fields were strewn with the dead and wounded. *Doles* charged rapidly against SCHURZ's left. *Gordon* and *Hays'* force back the right. *Hoke's* and *Smith's* brigades were penetrating into Gettysburg from the east. There was but one alternative

for the Eleventh Corps, viz., to retreat to Cemetery Hill. *COSTER's* brigade were sent to their assistance, but were of no avail. The Union troops were forced in great disorder into the town, where thousands were captured in the streets. *Ewell* and *Hill* now ordered a general advance against the First Corps. *Rodes'* and *Pender's* divisions attacked DOUBLEDAY right and left. The retreat of the Eleventh Corps forced ROBINSON to withdraw his brigades from



JOHN BURNS, the Hero of Gettysburg.

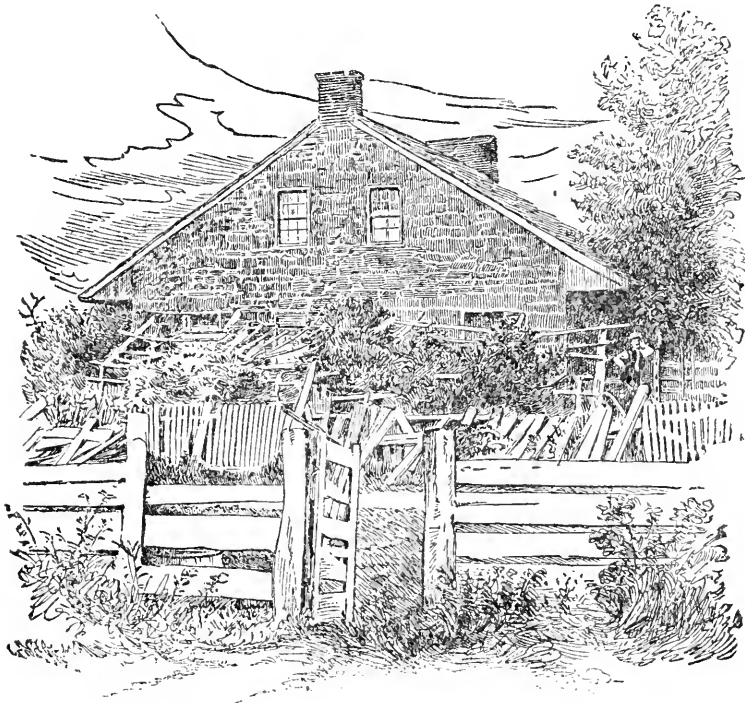
North Seminary Ridge. At this time the position of the Union forces was a most critical one. The Confederates advanced in massive columns. The fighting was terrible along the whole line. The regiments on the left (BIDDLE'S) being attacked in front by *McGowan's*, and in flank by *Lane's* brigades, one after another were forced back to Seminary Ridge. MEREDITH'S brigade, being reduced to a handful of men, was compelled to give way. STONE'S brigade, on their right, stood facing *Scales*: they soon received a flank fire, and were forced to fall back, fighting as they retired. General DOUBLEDAY, seeing his command outflanked; the Eleventh Corps in rapid retreat in his rear; ordered the First Corps to fall back to Cemetery Hill. The Confederates finding the Union troops withdrawing, rushed after them in great numbers, and during the retreat that followed the men became panic-stricken, were separated from their commands, and many were made prisoners in the streets, and on the roads leading back to Cemetery Hill.



Lutheran Church, Chambersburg Street, used as a hospital, where Chaplain HOWELL, of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry was killed.

General MEADE, on being informed of the death of General REYNOLDS, appointed General HANCOCK to the command of the left wing, and ordered him to the front. Should HANCOCK find the position of the Union forces at Gettysburg a strong one, he was instructed to hold the same, and MEADE would order up his entire army. But if it was not a position to insure victory, he was to withdraw the troops to a position on Pipe Creek,

at which place MEADE would join issue with *Lee's* army. At about four o'clock General HANCOCK arrived on Cem-



General *Lee's* Headquarters on Seminary Ridge.

etery Hill, and soon thereafter the Eleventh and First Corps were in full retreat back to this height upon which HANCOCK was watching the exciting scene. When General HANCOCK arrived he fully approved the position HOWARD had fortified, and, as the troops came back broken, and disheartened, HANCOCK, assisted by HOWARD and DOUBLEDAY, halted the soldiers, who thought only of flight, and had them join their regiments. The lines were reformed and order had been restored, notwithstanding that *Ewell's* soldiers were pushing through the town. The Reserve artillery opened a fearful fire against them, and, with the volleys from the infantry, checked their advance, and ended the first day's battle of Gettysburg.

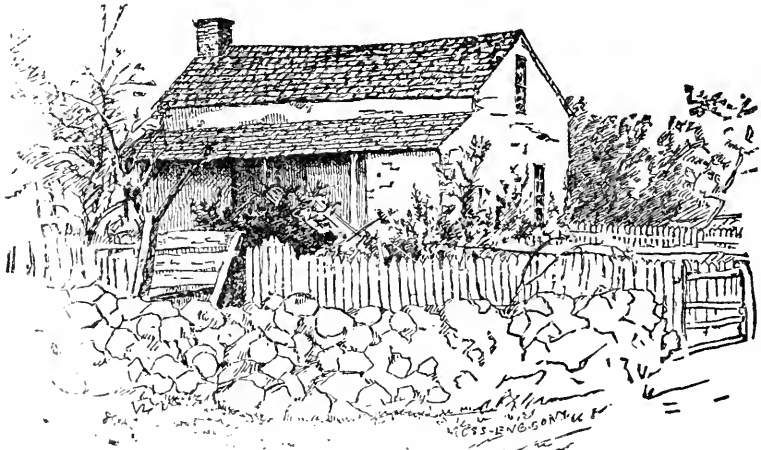
The Eleventh Corps occupied Cemetery Hill. The First Corps, WADSWORTH'S Division, Culp's Hill. ROBINSON'S division, Ziegler's Grove. DOUBLEDAY'S division



View from Cemetery Hill to Culp's Hill.

was placed in second line, with BUFORD's cavalry on their left. General SLOCUM arrived at about half past five o'clock. To this officer HANCOCK turned over the command, and started for Taneytown to report to General MEADE. On the arrival of GEARY's division of the Twelfth Corps, SLOCUM sent the same to the

Union left, and during the night CANDY's brigade occupied Little Round Top. Soon thereafter STANNARD's Vermont and three of SICKLES' brigades arrived, and were posted along the right rear of GEARY's division.

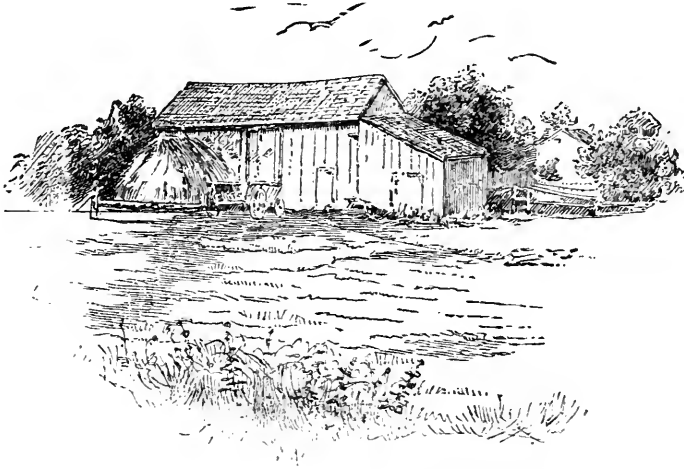


General MEADE's Headquarters.

The line extended from Wolf's Hill, to Culp's Hill, to Cemetery Hill, and along Cemetery Ridge to Little Round Top.

When General HANCOCK reached headquarters and reported, General MEADE ordered up the entire army to Gettysburg. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived

at midnight, and established his headquarters on the west side of the Taneytown road, in the rear of Cemetery Hill. When the Union forces reached the field on



Out-Buildings attached to General MEADE'S Headquarters.

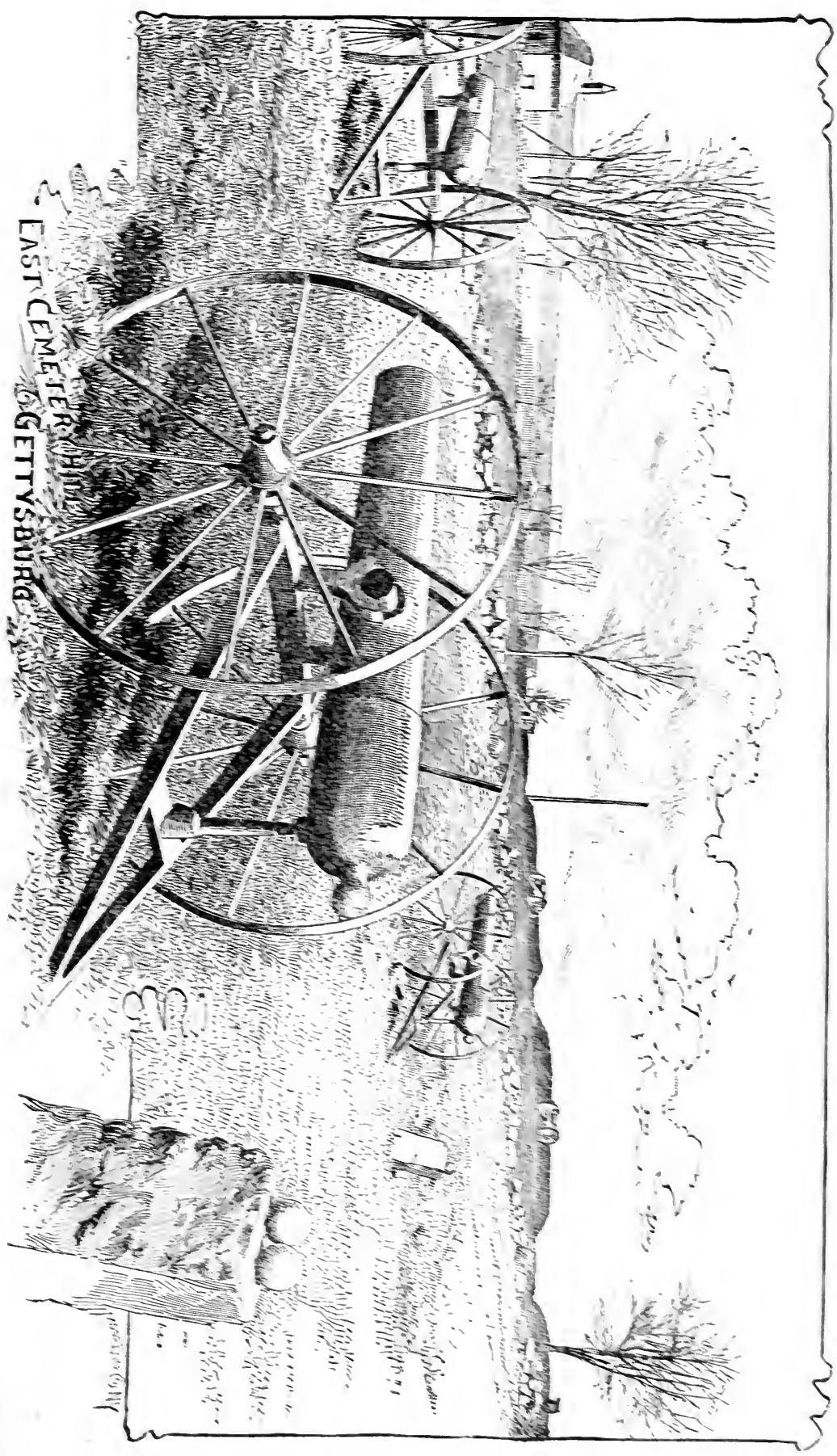
the morning of the 2nd, they were quickly moved into position. General GEARY'S division of the Twelfth Corps was ordered from left to right, where RUGER'S division was to join them in extending the right of WADSWORTH'S division of the First Corps on Culp's Hill. General SICKLES was instructed to occupy the ground vacated by GEARY—his left to rest on Little Round Top, his right to extend north along Cemetery Ridge. The Second Corps was stationed along the crest of Cemetery Ridge, between the right of SICKLES' Third Corps, and ROBINSON'S division of the First Corps at Ziegler's Grove. At half past twelve o'clock the line was complete and, as formed, resembled an immense hook: Cemetery Ridge forming the shank—Cemetery Hill the curve—and Culp's Hill the end of the hook. A grand position, fully four miles in length, with the advantage of being easily reinforced at any part by short marches.

On the early afternoon of the 2nd, the Confederate army had all reached the field, with the exception of *Pickett's* division, which was on the road from Cham-

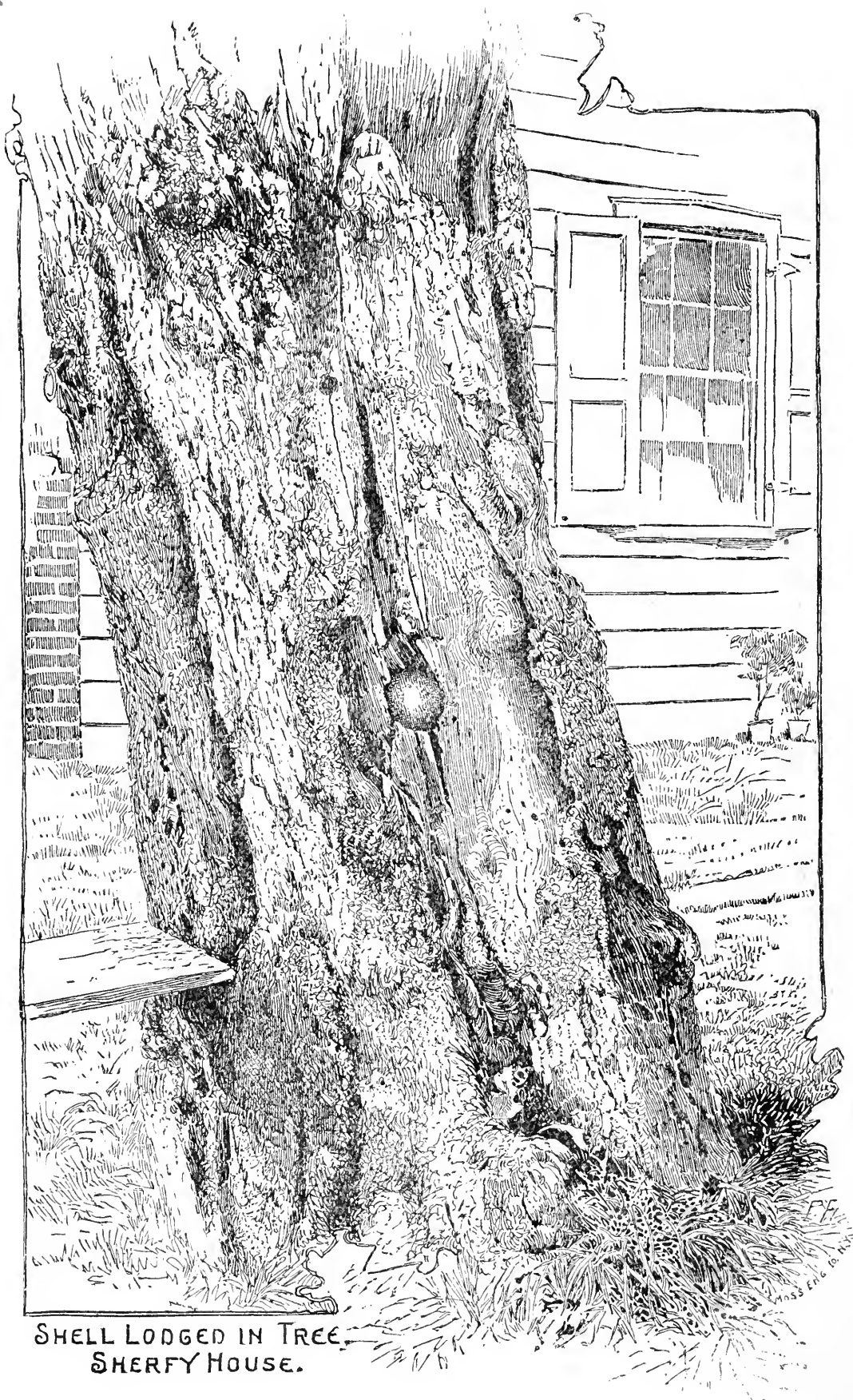
bersburg. Their line of battle extended from east of Rock Creek, west through Middle street, Gettysburg, to Seminary Ridge, thence south along this Ridge to a point west of the Round Tops. *Longstreet's* Corps occupied the right of the line, with *Hood's* and *McLaws'* divisions—*Hill's* Corps the center, with *Anderson's*, *Pender's*, and *Heth's* divisions—*Evell's* Corps on the left, extending their line east through the town to Benner's Hill: *Rodes'* division on the right—*Early's* division in the center—and *Johnson's* division on the left. This line was almost the same in shape as the Union; it was, however, much more extended, and fully six miles from right to left.



WADSWORTH'S Rifle Pits on Culp's Hill.



EAST CEMETERY HILL
GETTYSBURG



SHELL LODGED IN TREE.
SHERFY HOUSE.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, JULY 2ND.

ON the morning of the 2nd, General SICKLES believing it desirable to occupy a position in his front, at the Emmittsburg road, Peach Orchard, and Devil's Den—which if held by the enemy, would make his own ground untenable—assumed the responsibility of advancing his two divisions to a new line. He therefore moved BIRNEY's division southwest, and ordered HUMPHREYS to place his division along the Emmittsburg road. General BIRNEY placed WARD's brigade on the left at the Devil's Den, DETROBRIAND's brigade in the center, and GRAHAM's brigade on the right at the Peach Orchard. HUMPHREYS joined the left of his division with GRA-



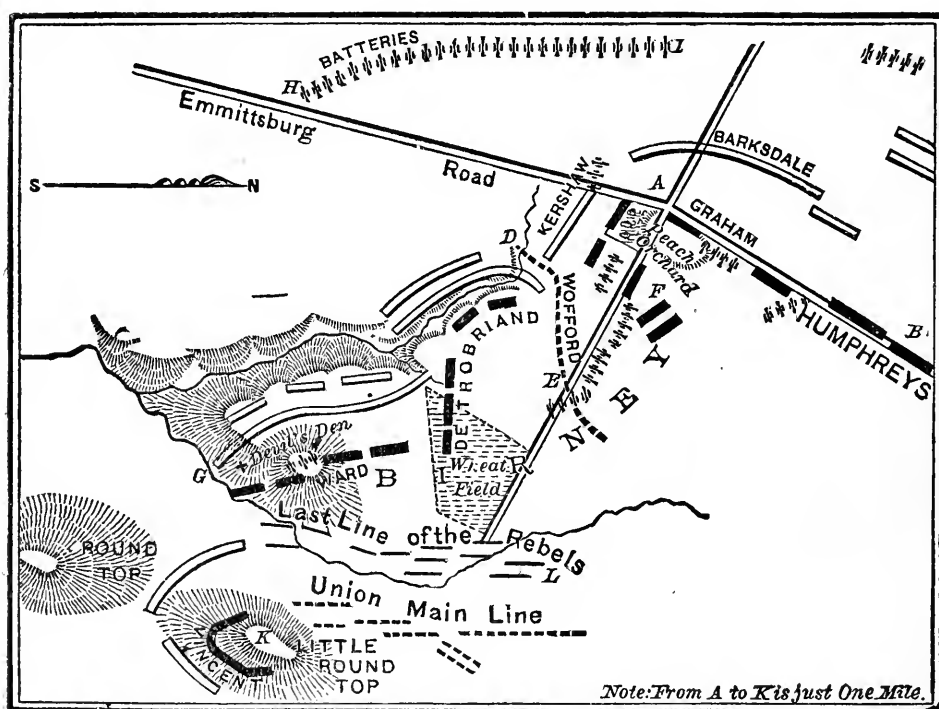
General D. B. BIRNEY,
Commanding First Division Third Corps.

HAM at the Sherfy buildings on the Emmittsburg road—BREWSTER's brigade on the left, BURLING's brigade in rear center, and CARR's brigade on the right. The line as formed left a wide gap between HANCOCK's Second and SICKLES' Third Corps, which was filled later in the day by two regiments of GIBBON's division of the Second Corps. At about two o'clock P. M., General *Lee* instructed his



General A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commander Second Division
Third Corps.

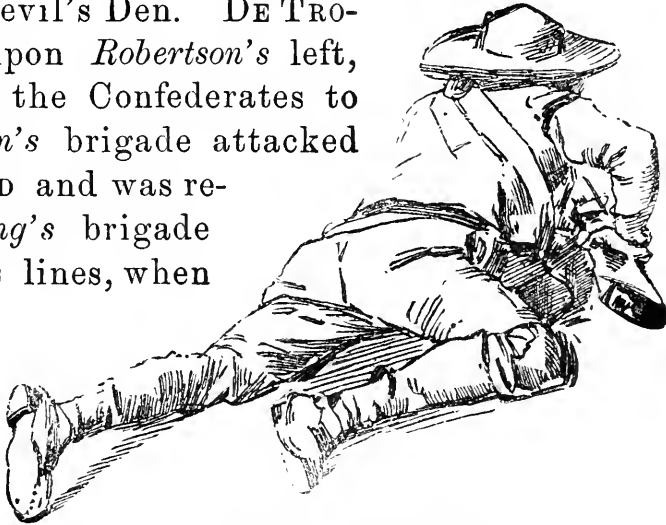
commanders as to the manner of attack. *Longstreet* was ordered to turn the Union left, *Hill* to advance against the center, and *Ewell* to hurl his columns against the right. No stated time was designated for these assaults. *Hood's* division of *Longstreet's* corps: brigades—*Laws'*, *Anderson's*, *Robertson's* and *Benning's* preceded by a line of skirmishers advanced from South Seminary Ridge at half past three o'clock. *Reilly's* and *Latham's* batteries opened fire upon GRA-



Confederate Attack of July 2nd upon SICKLES and SYKES.

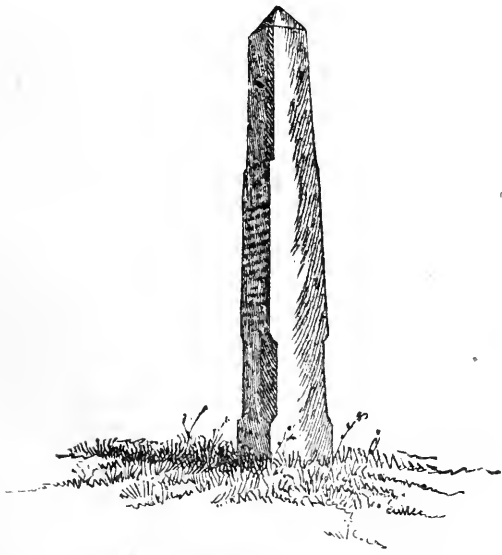
HAM's and BREWSTER's brigades, along the Emmittsburg road, and in a few minutes their entire artillery on Seminary Ridge directed their fire against BIRNEY's line.

Under this artillery fire *Hood's* division advanced against *BIRNEY's* left. *SMITH's* and *WINSLOW's* guns opened an effective fire upon them. General *Hood* ordered *Laws's* brigade to bear to the right, *Robertson's* soldiers followed this movement and fell upon *WARD's* brigade at the Devil's Den. *DE TROBRIAND* opened upon *Robertson's* left, which fire forced the Confederates to retire. *Anderson's* brigade attacked *DE TROBRIAND* and was repulsed. *Benning's* brigade reinforced *Hood's* lines, when the conflict was renewed with spirit. General *HUMPHREYS* sent to *BIRNEY's* assistance *BURLING's* brigade.



Confederate Sharpshooter.

Laws's brigade, reinforced by two regiments of *Robertson's* Texans, entered Plum Run Gorge, here they were met by the 4th Maine, 6th New Jersey, and 40th New York regiments, who fought *Laws* in this rocky valley, protecting themselves behind the boulders which are scattered everywhere, and only gave way when assailed right and left by overwhelming numbers. General *McLaws* in the interval sent to *Hood's* assistance *Kershaw's* and *Semmes's* brigades. *WARD* and *DE TROBRIAND* hold the enemy in check, and were finally



Shaft where General ZOOK fell.

reinforced by TILTON's and SWEITZER's brigades of BARNES' division of the Fifth Corps. *Kershaw's* brigade attacked these troops with spirit and compelled them to fall back. At this time *Hood's* and *McLaws'* soldiers advanced in massive columns against BIRNEY's lines. WARD's brigade was being forced from the Devil's Den; BARNES' and DE TROBRIAND's brigades were compelled to retreat before *Kershaw*, who advanced with *Anderson* and *Benning*. The struggle was of a terrible nature, the ranks were frightfully decimated. When all seemed lost, CALDWELL's division, of HANCOCK's Corps reached the scene of action. The brigades of CROSS, KELLY, ZOOK and BROOKE charged gallantly the advancing brigades of *Kershaw* and *Anderson*, who in turn were swept from the Wheatfield. The Union casualties were terrible, in a few minutes JEFFORDS, ZOOK, CROSS, MERWIN, and hundreds as brave as they, were stricken down upon the bloody soil. General *McLaws* now advanced his last two brigades: *Barksdale's* and *Wofford's*, against SICKLES' angle at the Peach Orchard. General *Hill* moved forward *Wilcox*, *Perry* and *Wright's* brigades of *Anderson's* division, against

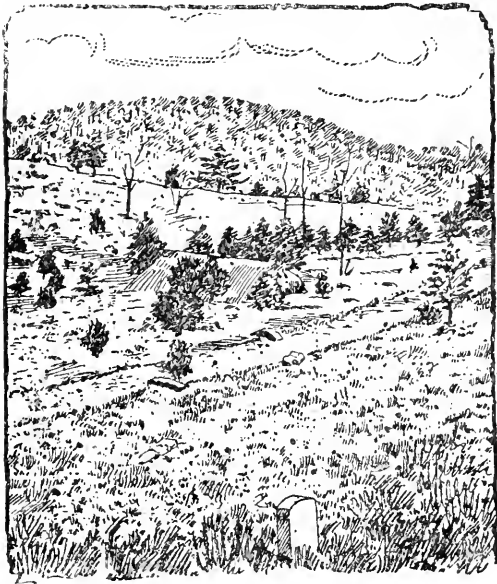


The Wheatfield, ZOOK Shaft and Little Round Top.

HUMPHREYS' brigades along the Emmittsburg road.

Barksdale's brigade quickly swept the Union forces from their pathway and advanced toward Cemetery Ridge. *Wofford's* brigade, which followed, bore to the right and attacked CALDWELL's and BARNES' brigades. At this time six brigades advanced against SICKLES' left, everything gives way under this pressure of num-

bers. At this critical time AYRES' division of the Fifth Corps reached the front. DAY'S and BURBANK'S (U. S. Regulars), take position along the east front of the Wheatfield and grove, more to the south. These two brigades endeavor to stay the retreat of the Union forces, but without avail. They were soon outflanked, and re-

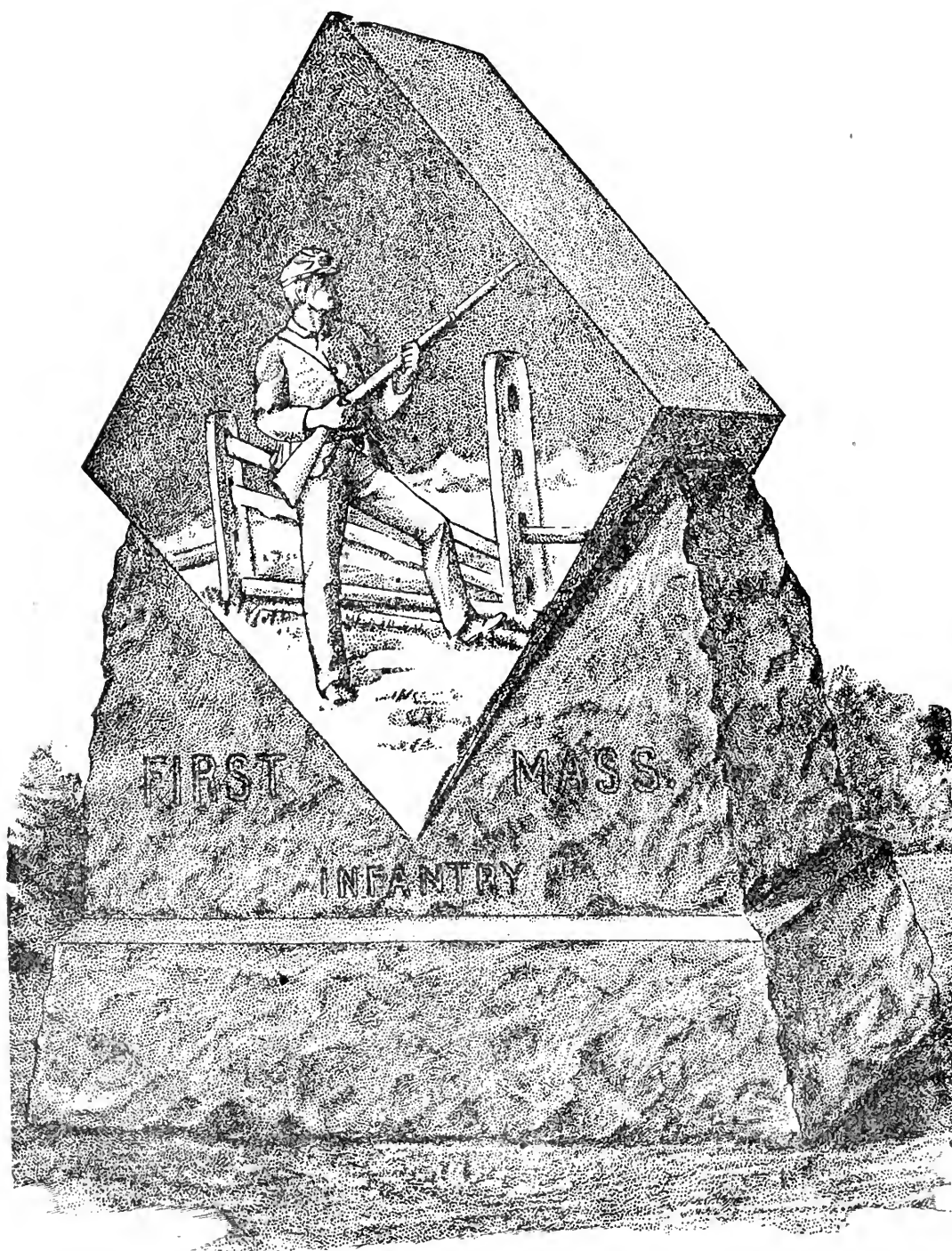


Looking across the Valley of Death,
From where Colonel FRED. TAYLOR
was killed.

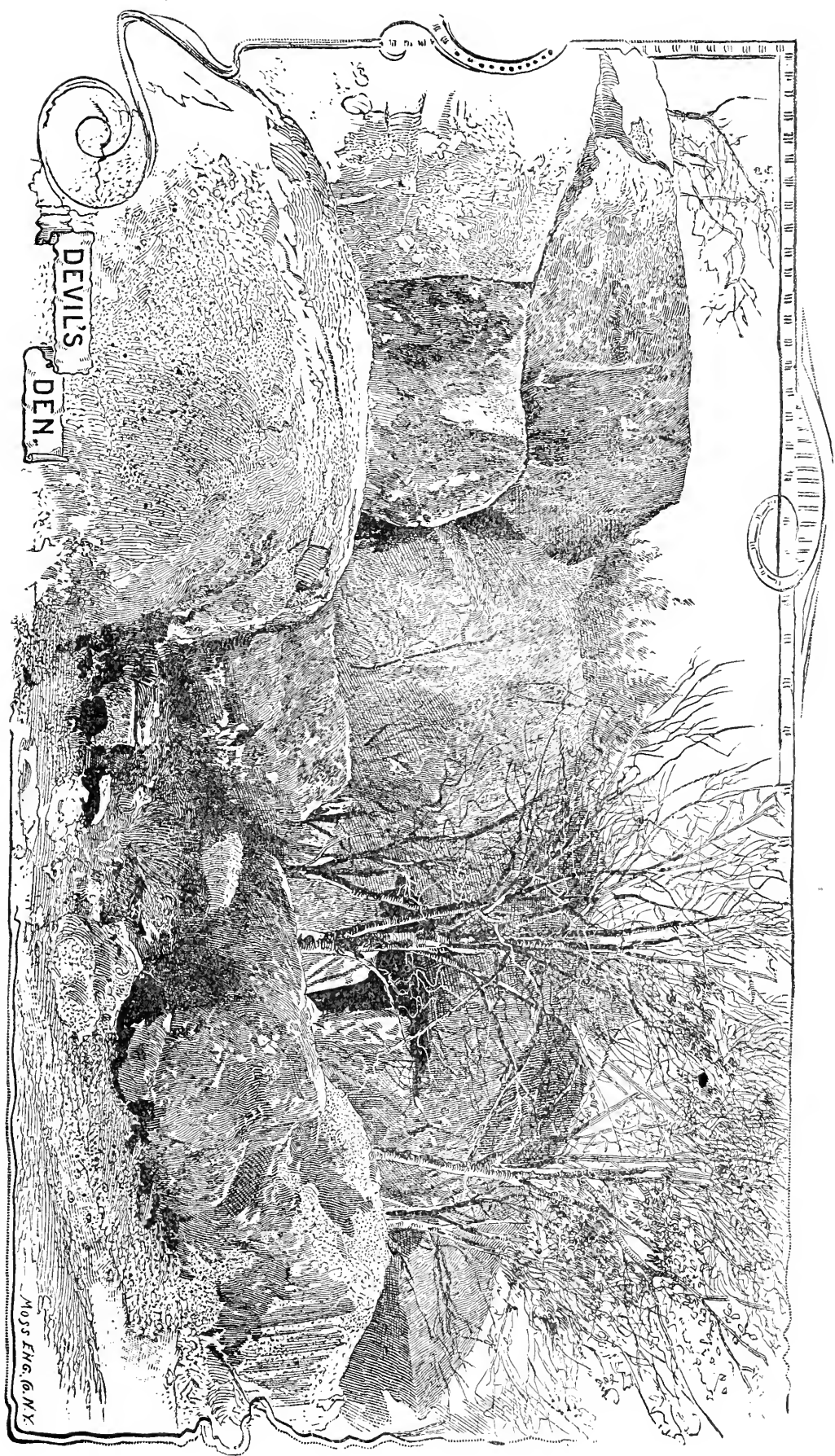
ceived a terrible fire; they however gallantly held their ground, until having lost 900 out of 2000 men, they fell back to the north slope of Little Round Top, followed by their exultant foe. It was at this juncture, while the Union troops were being driven back in disorder, that General CRAWFORD brought his division of the Fifth Corps to Little Round Top. This division of Pennsylvania Reserves,

had two brigades, under Generals McCANDLESS and FISHER, the latter CRAWFORD detached, and sent to VINCENT'S support on Round Top. McCANDLESS' brigade was quickly formed in two lines of battle along the northern slopes of the hill. As soon as their front was uncovered by the retreating forces, they opened a terrible volley of musketry, and with a loud cheer charged down the hill and fell upon the enemy with the bayonet. The struggle which ensued was terrible in the extreme; the Confederates unable to stand this charge, broke and fled from the valley back to the stone wall east of the Wheatfield, where after a hand to hand conflict they were dislodged and forced into the grove beyond. During this charge Colonel FREDERICK TAYLOR, a brother of

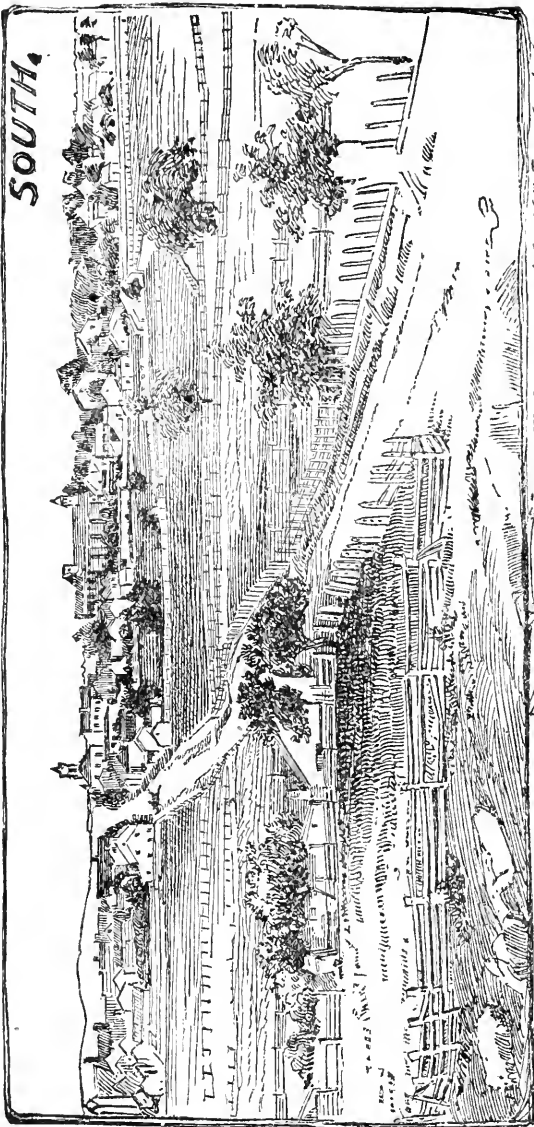
Bayard Taylor, while gallantly leading his regiment, was killed. And here fought the only company from Adams County that participated in the battle—Com-



First Massachusetts Infantry Monument, Emmittsburg Road.



SOUTH.

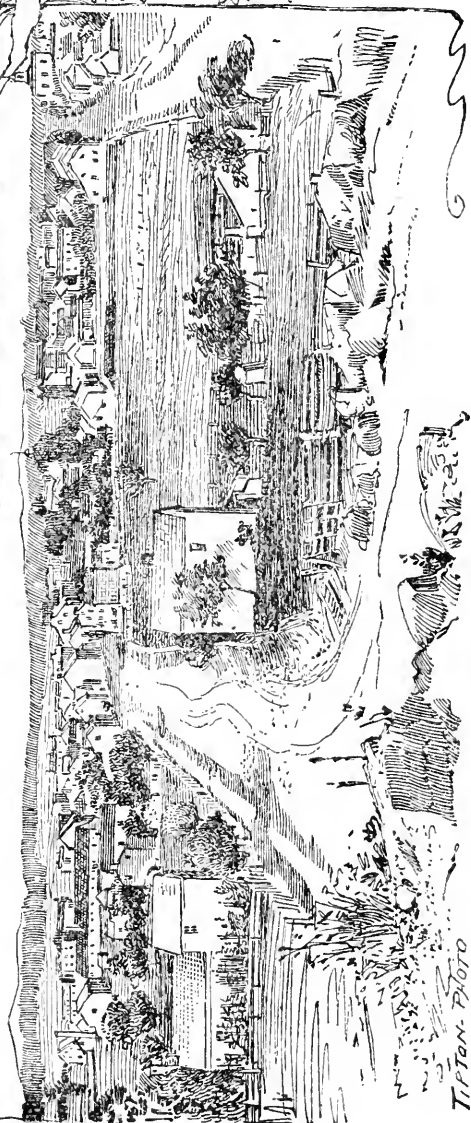


M. J. DENG. C. N. Y.

1863

GETTYSBURG

NORTH.



T. J. T. PHOTO

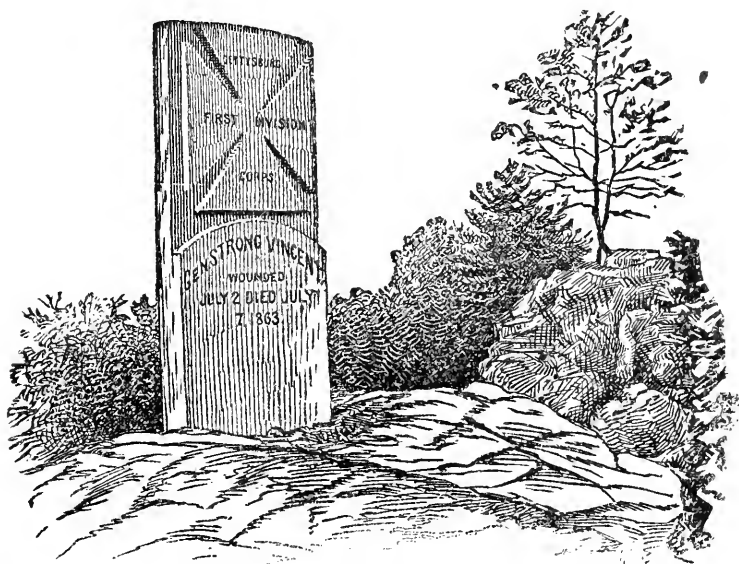
pany K, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, under Captain H. N. MINNIGH, of Gettysburg.

It was while the conflict was raging along BIRNEY'S line, that General WARREN reached the summit of Little Round Top, which was only occupied by the Signal Corps. *Laws'* advance was at once pointed out to WARREN, who recognized the importance of this elevation to the Union army, and who deter-



General WILEY CRAWFORD,
Commander of the Penna. Reserves.

mined to have it occupied by the Union forces. He at once sought troops to defend this rocky eminence. At the foot of the slopes he met General SYKES, who with



Tablet on Little Round Top, where Colonel STRONG
VINCENT was wounded.

BARNES' division was hastening to the support of BIRNEY. At the urgent call of WARREN, SYKES detached VINCENT'S brigade, and ordered it, along with HAZLETT'S battery to occupy Little Round Top.

VINCENT posted his brigade along its southern front, the 16th Michigan on the right, the 44th New York and 83rd Pennsylvania in the centre, and the 20th Maine on the left. Each rock was a fortress, behind which these soldiers placed themselves. Hardly had this line been formed, when *Laws'* brigade, commanded by General *Hood*, swept back the three regiments who defend the valley, and led on at a double quick, with bayonets fixed, climbed the slopes determined to capture the heights. They struck the centre of VINCENT, but the volleys poured into them stopped their advance. Unable to face this storm of lead, they moved against the Union right, and attacked the 16th Michigan. It was whilst this regiment was being forced up the hill, that General WARREN succeeded in bringing the 140th New York regiment to the summit. This noble command seeing the situation, do not hesitate, not having time to load or fix bayonets, they rushed forward, and with clubbed rifles, assisted the 16th Michigan in forcing the enemy



Marker on Little Round Top, where General WEED, and Lieutenant HAZLETT fell.

back. In this effort Col. O'RORKE, of the 140th regiment was killed, and over one hundred of his soldiers had fallen. *Hood* re-formed his lines and advanced, but VINCENT reinforced the 140th New York with the 44th, and the enemy were quickly swept back. In this effort Colonel STRONG VINCENT fell mortally wounded. Colonel PRICE now assumed command of the brigade.



At the Devil's Den.

The Confederates having re-formed, moved between the Round Tops, and attacked the left with great violence. Their mad charge was met by the 20th Maine with unflinching firmness, the struggle was waged at close quarters, fighting desperately for the mastery. Colonel CHAMBERLAIN ordered the 20th Maine to make a counter-charge, they rushed against *Laws'* soldiers, who were driven from the valley, leaving over 300 prisoners. VINCENT's brave command remained masters of the hill, and the position was not again seriously menaced. Whilst the fight raged on Little Round Top, WEED's brigade of AYRES' division was sent to reinforce the 140th New York and VINCENT's brigade. It was this command of the Fifth Corps that drew HAZLETT's guns to the summit by hand, and when placed in position the gunners could not work them. The Confederate sharpshooters had located themselves in rear of the massive boulders at the Devil's Den, and under their fire HAZLETT's artillerymen fell one after another. General WARREN whilst in conversation with Lieutenant HAZLETT was wounded. General WEED whilst taking observation of the field was mortally wounded, and HAZLETT in the act of stooping to receive his last commands, was instantly killed, falling upon his wounded chief. Under these distressing circumstances Colonel SYLVESTER was despatched to General BERDAN, who was instructed to occupy the Round Tops with his sharpshooters. It was only after the arrival of BERDAN's marksmen, that HAZLETT's gunners were permitted to load, and that their fire became effective. North of the Wheatfield the conflict raged with spirit. As *Barksdale's* brigade charged forward they captured the Peach Orchard. General SICKLES was wounded, and BIRNEY was left in command of the Third Corps. On the left of *Barksdale*, *Anderson's* brigades advanced against HUMPHREYS' division, who were driven back to Cemetery Ridge fighting like tigers, leaving half the com-

mand upon the field. General HANCOCK was placed in charge of the Third Corps in addition to his own, ordered all the troops at his disposal to the points menaced. General MEADE sent for reinforcements to SLOCUM and SEDGWICK, who promptly responded. General HUNT advanced MCGILVERY'S artillery brigade,—Lockwood's brigade of the Twelfth Corps support the same. *Barksdale's* soldiers pressing forward, HANCOCK advanced WILLARD'S brigade of the Second Corps, who stopped them, but with a great loss to themselves, the brave WILLARD in the lead, urging on his men was killed. At the same time *Wilcox's* brigade swept onward, General HANCOCK pushed forward the 1st Minnesota regi-



General W. S. HANCOCK.
(From a war time photograph.)

ment against their left, they made a gallant charge, and *Wilcox* was forced back. More to the Union left, Lockwood's brigade, led by General MEADE charged *Anderson's* brigade, and forced the same back beyond the Trostle buildings, and recaptured three of BIGELOW'S guns, thus enabling the line along Cemetery Ridge to be more firmly established. The Confederate attack culminated with the efforts of *Wilcox's* and *Wright's* brigades, the former in his advance meets HUMPHREYS' on his right, and GIBBON'S on his left, and under the fire of MCGILVERY'S artillery was forced to retire leaving two-thirds of their soldiers upon the field. *Wright's* brigade on the extreme left, receiving the fire from BROWN'S Rhode Island battery, in GIBBON'S front, charged and captured three pieces; but WEBB'S brigade, reinforced by DOUBLEDAY, made a

counter-charge and recaptured the cannon, and after a terrific struggle in which the Confederates lost heavily, they were driven back. Thus it was that *Longstreet's* and *Hill's* forces had driven *SICKLES* from his advanced position, back to Cemetery Ridge, his original line. *NEVINS'*, *BARTLETT'S* and *EUSTIS'* brigades of the Sixth Corps arrived in time to reinforce the lines, and assist in defeating the final efforts of the enemy. These brigades fill the gap between Little Round Top and *McGILVERY'S* artillery. *RUSSELL'S* and *GRANT'S* brigades of the Sixth Corps, extend their lines east of Big Round Top, and protect the Union left flank.

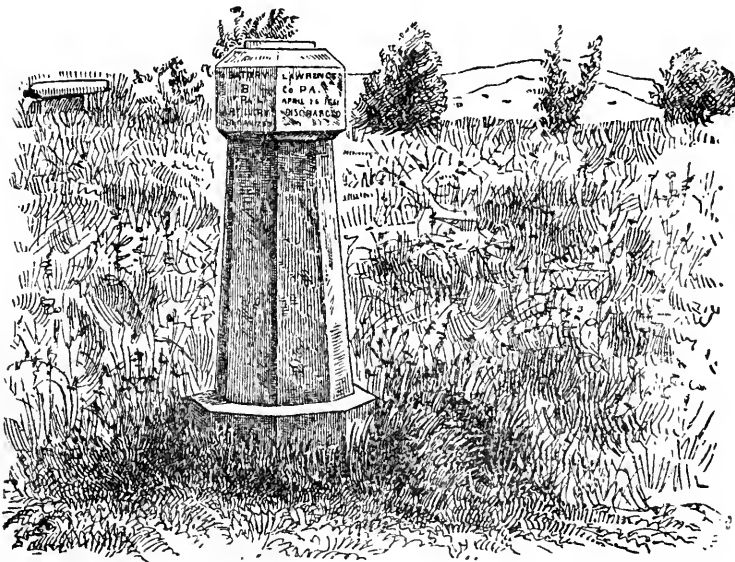
SECOND DAY'S BATTLE CONCLUDED.

Soon after General *MEADE* had stripped his right of the Twelfth Corps, with the exception of *GREEN'S* brigade of *GEARY'S* division, who remained to hold their rifle pits, was the time that *Ewell* advanced *Johnson's* division to attack their position on Culp's Hill. In this movement the Confederates were hid by the heavy timber along Rock Creek. At the same time *Ewell* ordered *Early* and *Rodes* to form their divisions and attack Cemetery Hill. *Early* formed his brigades fronting Cemetery and Culp's Hills. *Hays* on the right, *Hoke's* brigade under *Avery*, on the left, and *Gordon's* brigade in reserve. *Rodes* extended the lines of his brigade southwest *via* the "Long Lane," fronting Cemetery Hill from the west. At about seven o'clock *Early* advanced *Hays'* and *Hoke's* brigades which were to storm East Cemetery Hill. *Hays* on the right was sheltered by the locust timber along the slopes of the hill, and very soon reached the stone wall behind which the Union infantry were stationed. The batteries in their front opened fire upon *Hays'* daring fighters, but the guns could not be depressed sufficiently to do execution. When *Hays* emerged on the open ground to ascend the

slope, VON GILSA'S brigade of the Eleventh Corps were quickly swept away, and the Confederates rushed for the summit. In this movement their left flank was exposed to the fire of STEVENS' 5th Maine battery, which poured an enfilading fire down their line, but failed to stop them. Driving the Union infantry before them they were soon among the guns of WIEDRICH'S and RICKETTS'. An awful struggle now ensued, a hand to hand conflict, in which gun rammers and muskets were used as clubs, handspikes and even stones, being hurled into the faces of the enemy. STEVENS continued to fire upon their flank, using double canister, and the 33rd Massachusetts infantry poured in, obliquely to their line, showers of leaden death, but still they fought on desperately, expecting *Gordon's* brigade, and



Captain R. BRUCE RICKETTS.



Battery Tablet on Cemetery Hill.

Rodes' division to advance to their assistance. In the midst of this sanguinary conflict, HANCOCK sent CARROLL's brigade to the rescue. Advancing through the Cemetery they were soon in view of the struggle. With cheers they charged bravely into the enemy, and assisted by a few of the Eleventh Corps soldiers, the Confederates were forced to give way. The Union batteries now opened fire, and swept their ranks right and left, practically annihilating *Hays'* "*Louisiana Tigers*," which advanced seventeen hundred strong, and retired with less than five hundred men. HOWARD's lines were re-formed with CARROLL's brigade in support. *Rodes* who was to attack Cemetery Hill in conjunction with *Early*, for some unknown reason failed to advance, and remained in his deployed position during the night.

On the Confederate left, *Johnson* forded Rock Creek, and advanced against GREEN's brigade on Culp's Hill. The four brigades under *Steuart*, *Walker*, *Jones* and *Nicholls* drove in GREEN's pickets, and *Steuart* occupied the vacated intrenchments beyond the ravine. *Jones* attacked the left of GREEN, who was compelled to shorten his line, and being attacked by superior num-

bers held his works, and inflicted considerable loss upon *Johnson's* troops. General GREEN was finally reinforced, and WADSWORTH's division supported his left. Very soon after dark the fighting ceased, but the firing of the pickets continued until late in the night. RUGER's and GEARY's divisions of the Twelfth Corps which had been withdrawn from Culp's



General JOHN W. GEARY, 12th Corps.

Hill, were ordered to return and occupy their former position. GEARY'S division joined GREEN'S brigade, and at half past eleven o'clock the entire corps had arrived, and in battle line awaited the dawn of day. The Confederates were within one hundred and fifty yards of the Baltimore pike, the road by which MEADE'S army would be compelled to retreat in the event of defeat. The Union Reserve Artillery lay parked but a short distance beyond. Had *Johnson* known of the advantage he had gained, and pressed forward, he would have been able to take the Union line in rear, and captured part of their artillery. He however exercised great caution, and calmly awaited the morning of the 3rd, in which to attack the Union forces.

CHAPTER IV.

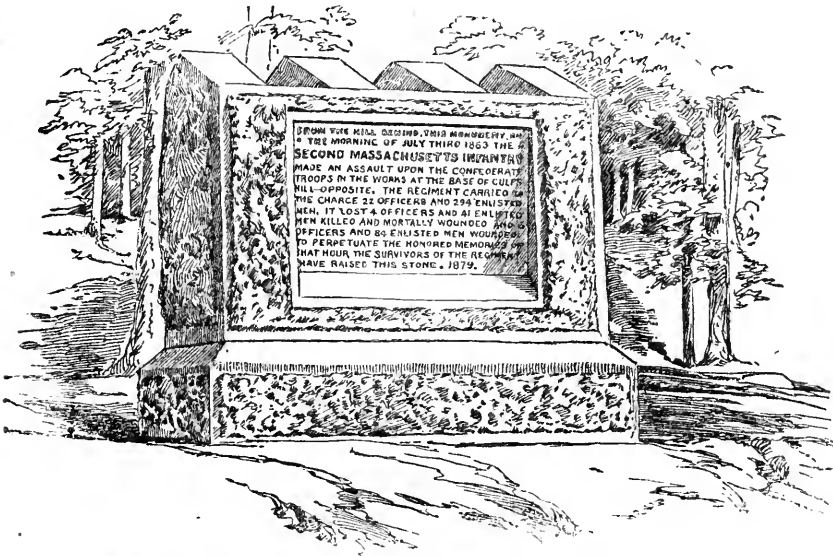
THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

At half-past three o'clock, on the morning of July 3d, *Johnson* was forming his columns for the attack on Culp's Hill. He was reinforced by *Daniels'*, *O'Neal's*, and *Smith's* brigades. At daybreak the Union batteries, on Power's Hill, opened fire upon *Johnson* in the woods along Rock Creek. The Confederates as they advanced were met by a blinding sheet of flame, a rush of death. *GEARY's* entire front had opened fire upon them, which stopped their progress, and caused them to reel back in broken masses. *Johnson*, not in the least disheartened,



In the intrenchments on Culp's Hill.

re-formed his lines, again and again; they gallantly charged the Twelfth Corps. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded, the roll of the musketry the most severe during the battle. For six hours the struggle continued, the fighting was of a desperate character. Both sides fought heroically. The Confederates, with a determination to conquer, with a fierceness unusual, madly they struggled for the mastery. The lines of GEARY were reinforced by Lockwood's brigade, which bravely charged to the intrenchments, and opened a galling fire upon the advancing foe.



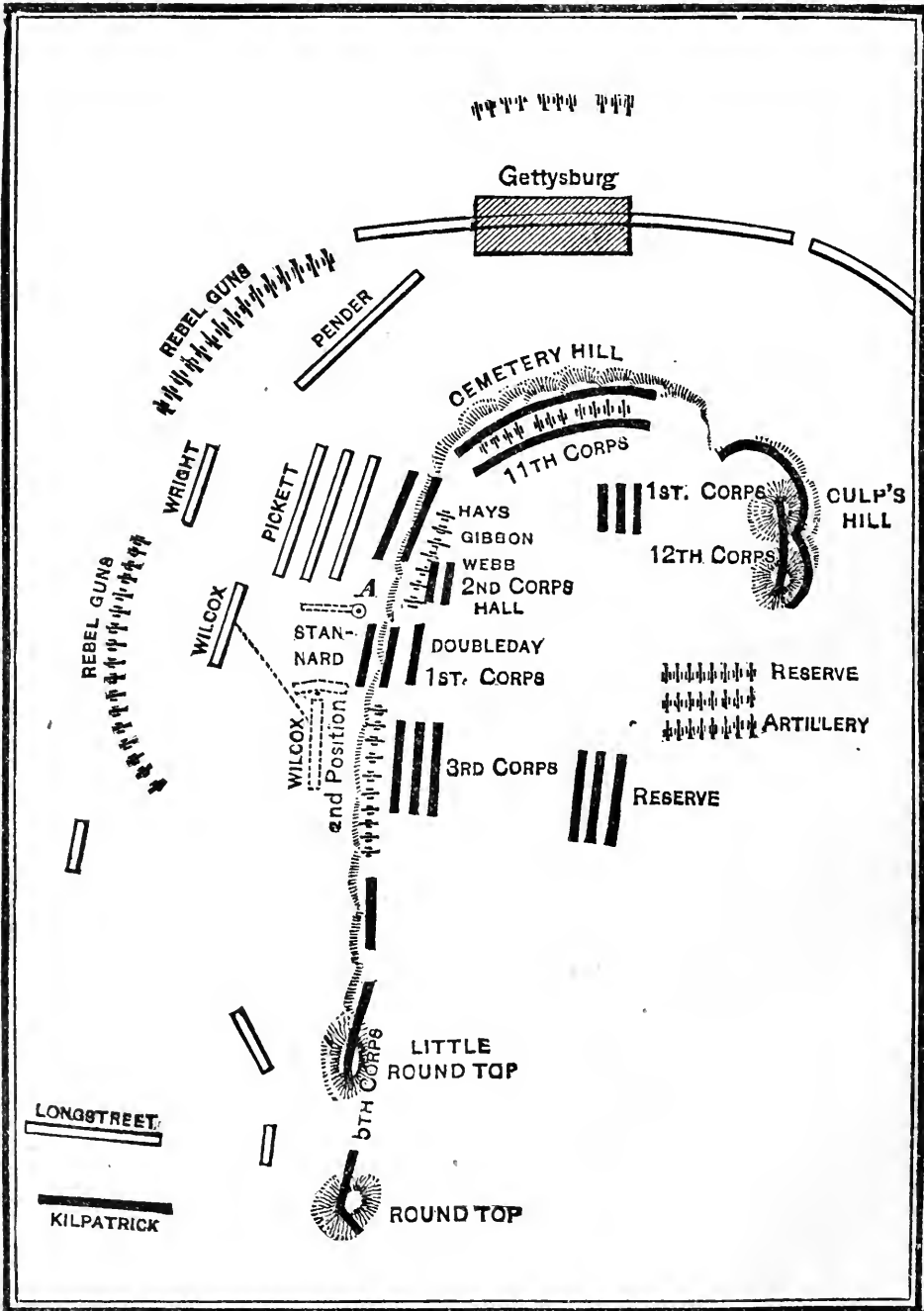
2d Massachusetts Monument, near Spangler's Springs. The first one erected at Gettysburg. 1879.

SHALER's brigade of the Sixth Corps moved in later to GEARY's support and stood ready to assist. *Johnson* finally ordered a combined effort against the Union lines. GEARY's "White Star" division meet this advance with such a hurricane of death-dealing missiles, that *Johnson's* columns were almost entirely swept away. GEARY's soldiers, seeing the enemy hesitate under their terrible fire, charged their broken ranks, and with RUGER's division, which advanced against their left flank, succeeded in forcing the Confederates across Rock Creek, capturing over five hundred prisoners and three

stand of colors. At eleven o'clock *Ewell* was defeated, and the Twelfth Corps had regained their rifle-pits.

PICKETT'S Charge on Cemetery Ridge.

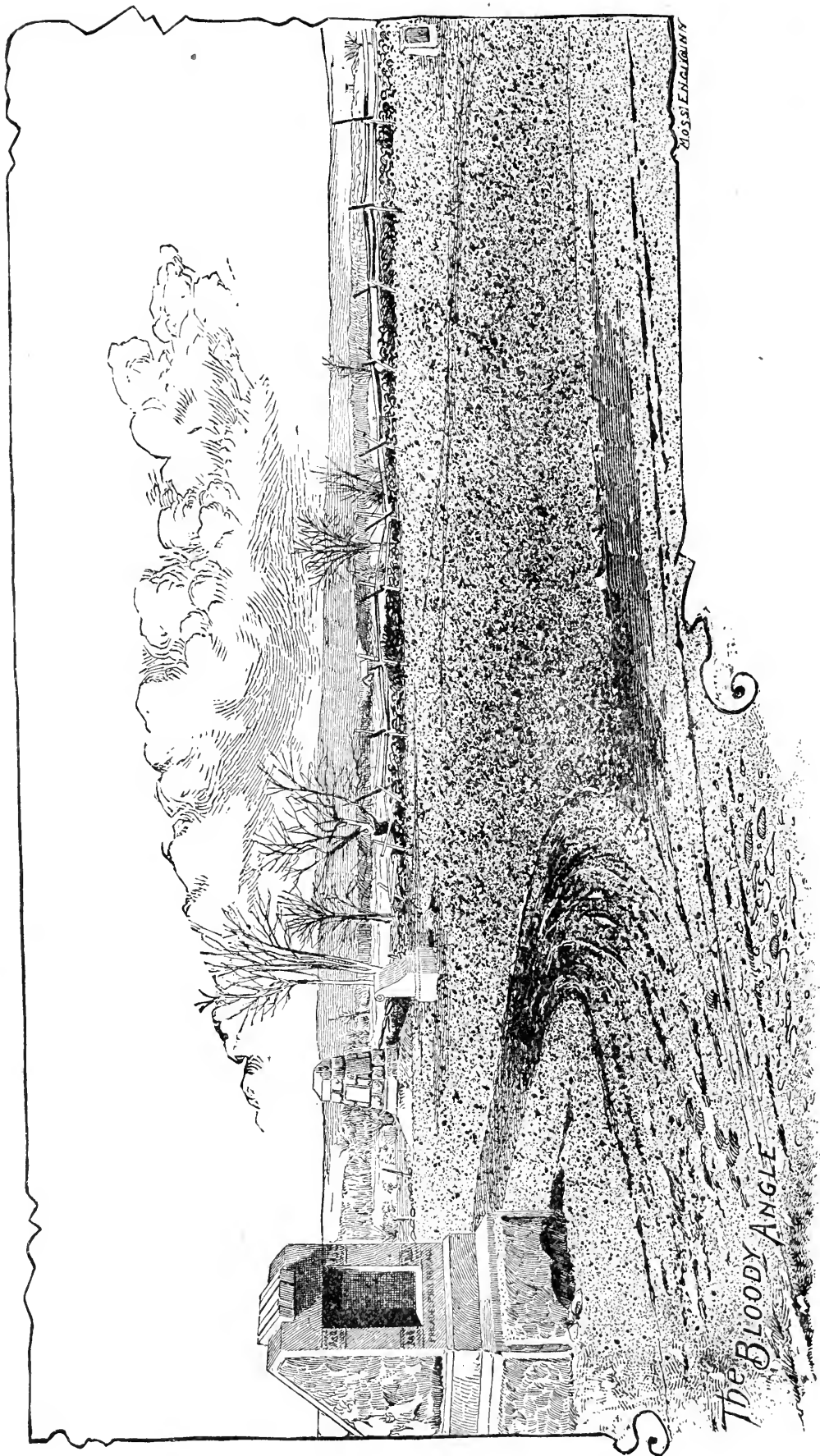
General *Lee*, at his council of war on the night of the 2d, determined to assault Meade's left center on the 3d,



Position of troops, *Longstreet's* assault, close of the 3d day.



SCENE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE.



and to *Longstreet's* Corps he assigned the task. *Lee's* plan was to send *Stuart's* cavalry around the Union right flank, which was to attack the rear in conjunction with *Longstreet* in front. In this way he believed he would be able to cut *MEADE's* army in two, and use it up thereafter by detail. The only forces, under *Lee* not yet engaged, was *Pickett's* division of *Longstreet's* Corps, which had arrived from Chambersburg the evening of the 2d. General *Longstreet* was bitterly opposed to *Lee's* contemplated movement, and had asked permission to attack the Union left flank instead. This *Lee* refused to permit. The partial success achieved by his forces on the 2d, determined *Lee* upon one supreme effort, by which he hoped to gain victory. At ten o'clock *Longstreet* was instructed to form for the assault. Colonel *Alexander* posted his artillery along the Emmittsburg road, from the Roger house on the left, to the Trostle buildings on the right. Colonel *Walker* stationed his batteries along Seminary Ridge, to a point north of the Seminary. This vast line of artillery contained one hundred and fifty heavy guns. In the rear of this mass of iron was formed *Lee's* storming columns of infantry. *Pickett's* division were to sustain the principal

charge. They were formed in two lines; *Kemper's* and *Garnett's* brigades in first line, *Armistead's* brigade in second line. *Wilcox's* and *Perry's* brigades support *Pickett* on the right; *Heth's* division, under *Pettigrew*, and two brigades, under *Trimble*, support *Pickett* on the left. This combined force numbered eighteen thousand men. General *Hill* was



General James Longstreet.
(From a photograph in 1863.)

ordered to hold his line on Seminary ridge, with his remaining brigades, give *Longstreet* assistance, and avail himself of any success that might be gained. On the Union side, HANCOCK'S Second Corps held Cemetery Ridge. HAYS' division on the right, with ROBINSON'S division of the First Corps in support, GIBBON'S division in the center, DOUBLEDAY'S division of the First Corps on the left of GIBBON. The Union line extending south was as follows: To the left of DOUBLEDAY was CALDWELL'S division, and to the left of CALDWELL, BIRNEY'S division of the Third Corps, whose left, connected with the right of the Fifth, whose line extended to the summit of Big Round Top. General HUNT placed seventy-one cannons along the crest, as many as the nature of the ground permitted. HAZZARD'S artillery brigade on the right, and MCGILVER'S brigade on the left.

Suddenly, at one o'clock, the artillery which was to prepare the way for *Pickett's* charge, opened fire, and from one hundred and fifty cannon along *Longstreet's* and *Hill's* front there came such a tempest of missiles on their deadly errand as to cause the bravest to be appalled. In conformity with HUNT'S instructions the Union guns remained silent for fifteen minutes, after which they opened with spirit upon the enemy's lines. For nearly two hours the air was filled with screaming shell and whizzing fragments. The ground was ploughed into furrows, and shook under the mighty concussions of firing cannon. Fifteen caissons were exploded along HUNT'S line, killing many men and horses. In the midst of this awful duel the infantry lines remained as stationary and immovable as the rocks that sheltered them, the soldiers knowing that what was transpiring was only a preliminary of what was to follow.

At half-past two HUNT ordered the firing of his guns to be gradually slackened, in order to allow the cannon to cool, to replace the disabled batteries with new

ones, and to reserve enough ammunition for the final struggle.

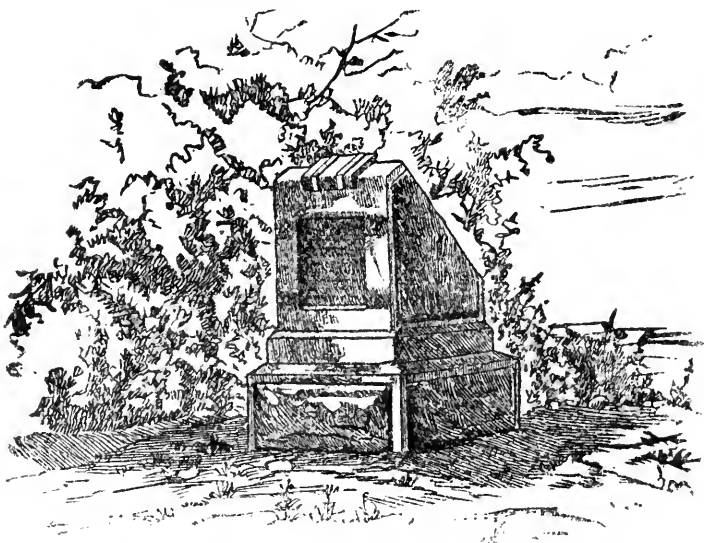
The Confederates, believing that their artillery had silenced the Union guns, advanced their storming columns. As they marched forward sweeping through the artillery into view of the Union forces, a thrill of admiration went through the breast of every soldier gazing upon the magnificent spectacle. In close order, with measured steps, as though on parade, they advanced. Their



Getting the batteries into position.

guns at a "right shoulder shift," obeying every command, the line moved steadily on. Seventy-one cannon now opened their brazen mouths, solid shot and shell strike the ranks of *Pickett's* men; tearing them apart; but, in spite of this rain of death, the gaps were quickly closed as they still pressed onward. *Pickett* leaving *Wilcox* behind, made an oblique movement to the left, soon reaching the base of the Ridge he was directed to assault. Here he changed direction by a half wheel to the right, bringing his advance toward *GIBBON'S* division, and the "Clump of Trees," their objective point. The brigades on *Pickett's* right failed to conform to this oblique movement, but kept on straight to the front, thus leaving a wide gap between themselves and the right of *Pickett*. The Union skirmishers retire from the

Emmitsburg road, when the artillerists load with canister. The effect of their fire was appalling. The Confederates were now within one hundred and fifty yards, facing death in a thousand terrible forms. They opened upon the Union line as they charged bravely forward. At last the Union infantry opened fire, sending a perfect hail of destruction into their ranks. *Pickett's* line literally melted away, but on came the second, resistless still. The Union batteries hurl double canister into them at ten yards, and then became silent,



72d Pennsylvania Infantry Monument at the "High Water Mark."

but not until CUSHING had fallen dead among his guns. The struggle is now left to the infantry alone.

WEBB's brigade could not stay the advance of *Pickett's* men, who swept up to the rifle-pits, across them and over the barricades; the momentum of their charge swept them on.

"A thousand fell where *Kemper* led;
A thousand died where *Garnett* bled:
In blinding flame and strangling smoke
The remnant through the batteries broke
And crossed the works with *Armistead*."

WEBB's soldiers were gallant fighters, but they had not the strength to oppose this momentum, part of them were forced from the "Angle," to a position in rear of the guns. General *Armistead*, followed by his men, leaped the stone wall, and rushing upon the guns, bayoneted the gunners, and waved their banners triumphantly within the Union lines. Alas! they had penetrated to a fatal point. A storm of missiles swept through their ranks and marked its track with the dead. *Armistead* fell mortally wounded by one of CUSHING's guns, and his men reeled back in fragments. HANCOCK and GIBBON pushed forward all their reserves, who charged upon their disorganized foe. The Confederates, seeing how useless further effort would be, and knowing the impossibility of regaining their lines on Seminary Ridge, threw away their muskets and surrendered. On *Pickett's* right, STANNARD's brigade had advanced into the gap left by *Wilcox*. They opened upon the right of *Armistead*, which their volleys failed to stop. STANNARD then changing the front of his rear rank, had them open upon *Wilcox* and *Perry*, who under this fire, and MCGILVER's batteries, were forced to retire, leaving hundreds of prisoners in the hands of STANNARD's soldiers. On *Pickett's* left, *Pettigrew's* and *Trimble's* brigades bore directly towards HAYS' division, posted behind a stone wall. When they reached the Emmittsburg road, HAYS' soldiers opened a terrific sheet of musketry into their columns, under which the whole front line seemed to go down.

"Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of *Pettigrew*!
A Kamsin wind that scorched and singed
Like that infernal flame that fringed
The British squares at Waterloo!"

The rear lines pressing on vainly strive to cross the road. The fire of HAYS' in their front; the 8th Ohio upon their left; WOODRUFF's guns firing double canister

upon their flank, sweep down whole ranks at once. *Scale's* and *Archer's* brigades unite with *Pickett*, but too late to be of any avail. The force of the attacking columns was spent, their power broken, and all who could, retreated back to Seminary Ridge. Out of the four thousand eight hundred men of *Pickett's* division, not more than one thousand returned. Of the fifteen field officers and four generals, *Pickett* and one lieutenant-colonel alone remained unharmed.

FARNSWORTH'S *Cavalry Charge.*

During the artillery duel, General KILPATRICK, who was on the extreme Union left, ordered FARNSWORTH'S brigade to charge upon the Confederate right flank, MERRITT'S regular brigade arriving by the Emmittsburg road, moved in against *Anderson's* Georgia infantry. *Hart's* battery opened upon them, and, assisted by the 7th and 8th Georgia regiments, they were held in check. MERRITT dismounted his troopers and deployed them as skirmishers. General *Law* moved against them the 11th and 59th Georgia, who attacked MERRITT'S reserve, and forced his skirmish line back to the Emmittsburg road. FARNSWORTH'S brigade on MERRITT'S right, boldly charged the 1st Texas regiment, advancing to the very muzzles of their rifles. The 1st Vermont regiment broke through, and got in rear of the Confederate line, and with drawn sabres moved gallantly up the valley toward the Slyder house. Here they met the withering fire of the 4th Alabama regiment, which checked their advance. Turning to the left, they swept up the hill toward *Reilly's* battery, which, with its infantry support, opened fire on the few men who still remained in their saddles.

The gap where they had entered had been closed by the Confederates. FARNSWORTH, with a handful of men, madly charged the 15th Alabama regiment, and,

aiming his revolver at Lieutenant *Adrian*, demanded his surrender. The skirmishers fired upon him, killing his horse and wounding FARNSWORTH several times. As he fell to the ground *Adrian* demanded his surrender. This he refused to do. At the same time, says *Adrian*, "he shot himself through the head." This engagement, although disastrous to the Union cavalry, was productive of one good result; it called away two brigades of infantry from *Longstreet* that could have aided *Pickett* when the attack was made against the Union left center.

GREGG's and STUART's Cavalry Fight.

When General *Lee* ordered *Stuart* with his cavalry around the Union right flank on the 3d, it happened that General MEADE had both his flanks well protected by his cavalry. GREGG's division, 1st brigade MCINTOSH, 3d brigade J. I. GREGG, were three miles east of Gettysburg. Between their left and Culp's Hill, NEILL's infantry brigade of the Sixth Corps filled the gap on Wolf's Hill. As *Stuart* advanced toward the Baltimore pike, where *Lee* expected him to create a diversion in favor of *Longstreet's* infantry; and in the advent of their success, he was to fall upon MEADE's retreating forces. *Stuart*, on reaching Cress' Ridge, found GREGG's troopers in his front. He at once placed *Griffin's* battery in position, and forming his brigades advanced to the Rummel buildings. MCINTOSH, seeing the Confederates forming, advanced his brigade, who were opened upon with spirit by *Griffin's* guns and the Confederate skirmishers. MCINTOSH was reinforced by CUSTER's brigade of KILPATRICK's division, and RANDOL'S and PENNINGTON'S batteries.

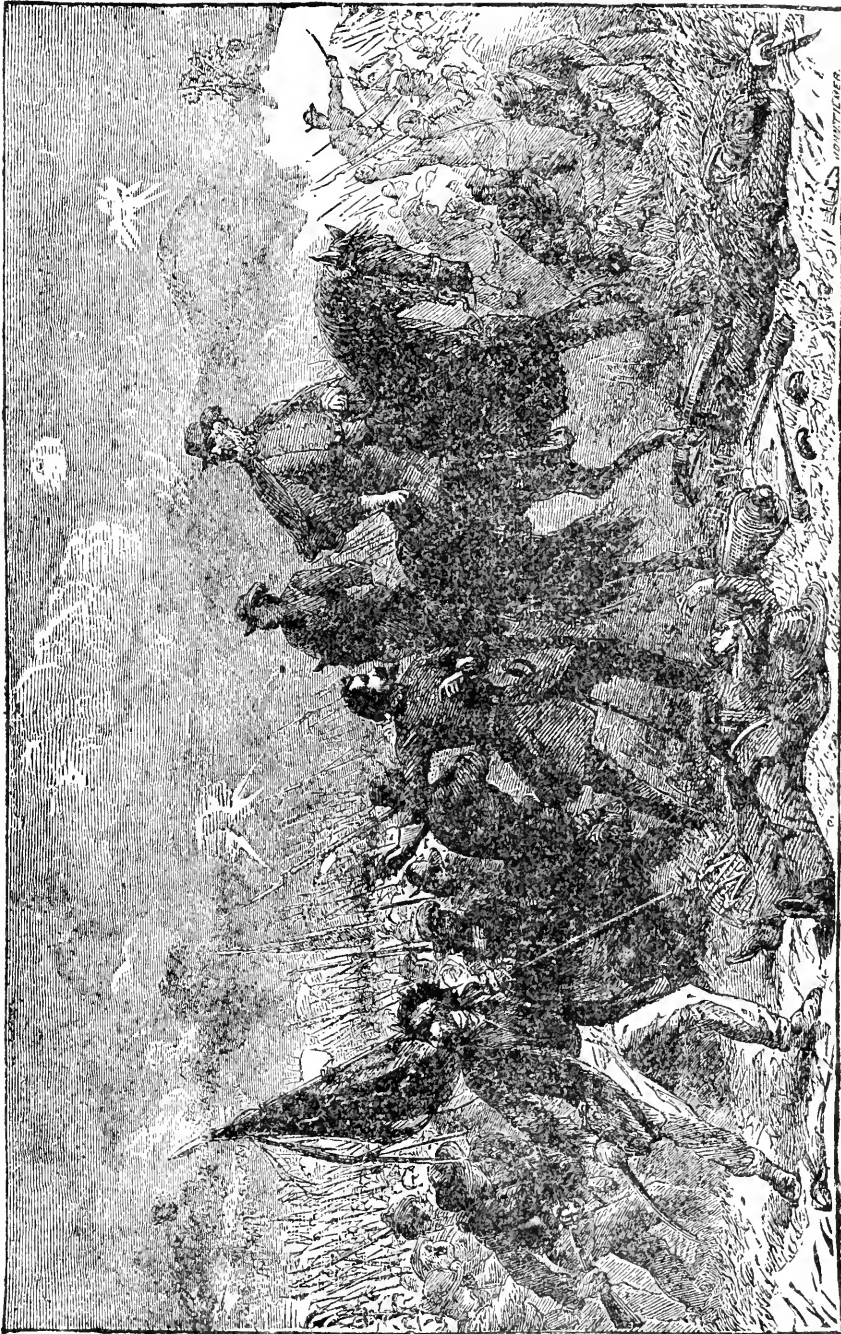
The Confederates now advanced in strong numbers. The firing of skirmishers grew in volume, and both sides brought their artillery in play.

Finally, *Stuart's* men, charging boldly forward, were met by the 7th Michigan regiment, which was driven back. CUSTER then charged the victorious enemy with the 1st Michigan and forced them back. Charges and counter-charges were then made, the Confederates in every instance being defeated, and withdrew from the field to their left. The 1st New Jersey and the 3d Pennsylvania regiments advanced against their flank, which they forced back, and they held their positions. During the heaviest fighting *Wade Hampton* was severely wounded by a sabre cut. *Breathed's* and *McGregor's* batteries replaced *Griffin's*, when a sharp duel between the artillery ensued. At length the conflict ended, with the advantage decidedly in GREGG's favor, who had foiled *Stuart*, and defeated *Lee's* well-laid plans.

The Final Movement.

The Confederates, repulsed in every attempt to break the Union line, were withdrawn to Seminary Ridge, along which they threw up a strong line of intrenchments, and the sounds of the conflict had in a great measure subsided. In front of the Union left, beyond the Wheatfield, a Confederate battery kept firing upon the Union lines. General MEADE, standing on Little Round Top, ordered General CRAWFORD to move forward the Pennsylvania Reserves and to capture, if possible, the guns. General McCANDLESS formed his brigade along the east front of the Wheatfield and led them gallantly against the battery under a terrific shower of shot and shell. The artillery men, seeing this charge in their direction, quickly limber up and retire. In this movement the Reserves bore too much to the right, and by CRAWFORD's orders McCANDLESS changed front to left and rear, charged upon a Confederate brigade in their intrenchments, which, being taken in flank, fled in great disorder. The Reserves gave them a few

parting volleys, captured more than 250 prisoners and over 5,000 stand of arms. Then it was that the hush



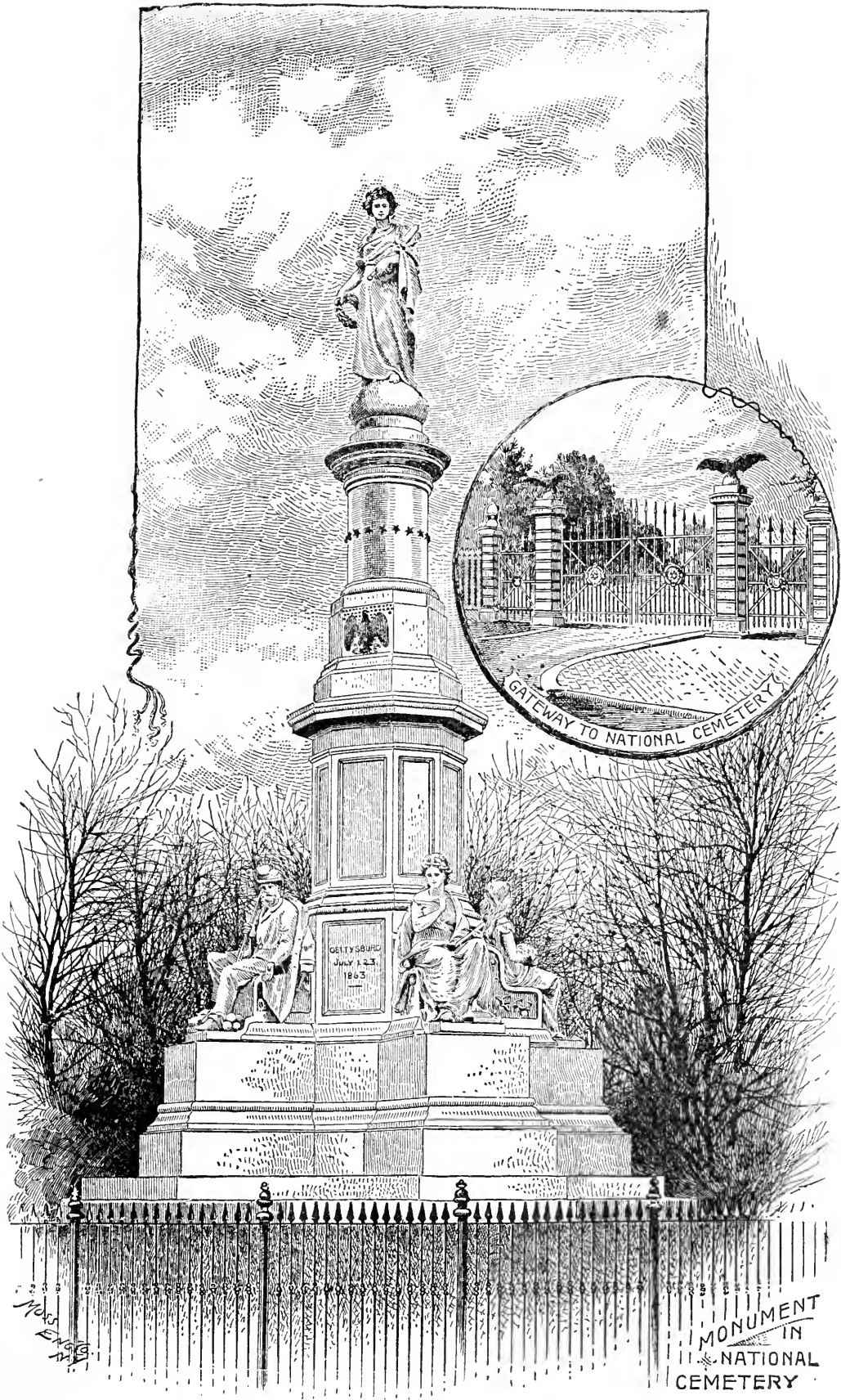
The Confederate Retreat from the field of Gettysburg.

of silence falls upon the field of Gettysburg. The great battle, where America's valor clashed against itself, was over.

General *Lee* defeated, determined upon a hasty retreat. During the night of the 3d, he moved off his wounded in wagons by the Hagerstown road. His trains filled with plunder, followed. On the morning of the 4th of July KILPATRICK's cavalry advanced *via* Emmittsburg to Monterey Gap, and captured a large wagon train of *Lee's*, cut off and destroyed over two hundred wagons laden with provisions, and captured fifteen hundred prisoners. On the 5th GREGG's cavalry and the Sixth Corps started in pursuit *via* the Chambersburg and Hagerstown roads. *Lee's* army moved in retreat *via* the Hagerstown road, through Monterey Gap direct to Hagerstown and on to Williamsport, on the Potomac River. *Lee* had the shorter route to the Potomac, which his advance reached several days ahead of his pursuers. On the 12th of July MEADE's army confronted him in line of battle. On the night of the 13th, the river having fallen, *Lee*, unmolested, crossed over into Virginia, and escaped.

The losses of both armies were very heavy. The returns show for MEADE's army: killed, 3,072; wounded, 14,497; missing, 5,434—total, 23,003; and for *Lee's* army: killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,709; missing, 5,150—total, 20,451.

The Confederate return of losses is defective. Many of *Lee's* organizations made no returns. From what I have learned from prominent officers of *Lee's* army they estimate their entire loss at 35,000 men.



THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.

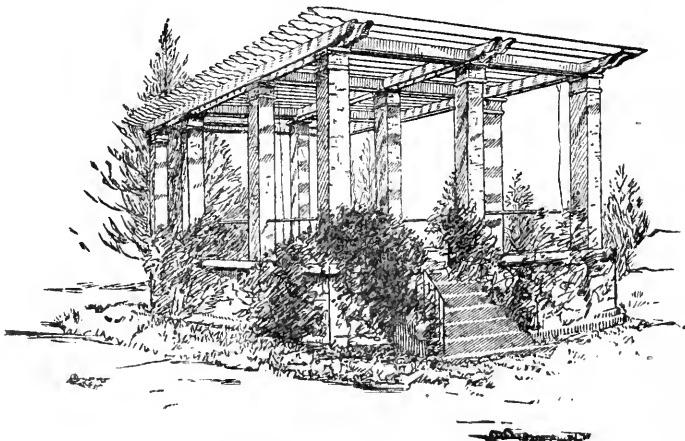
THE National Cemetery was dedicated the 19th of November, 1863. EDWARD EVERETT delivered the oration, followed by President LINCOLN, with his prophetic address, as follows:

“Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

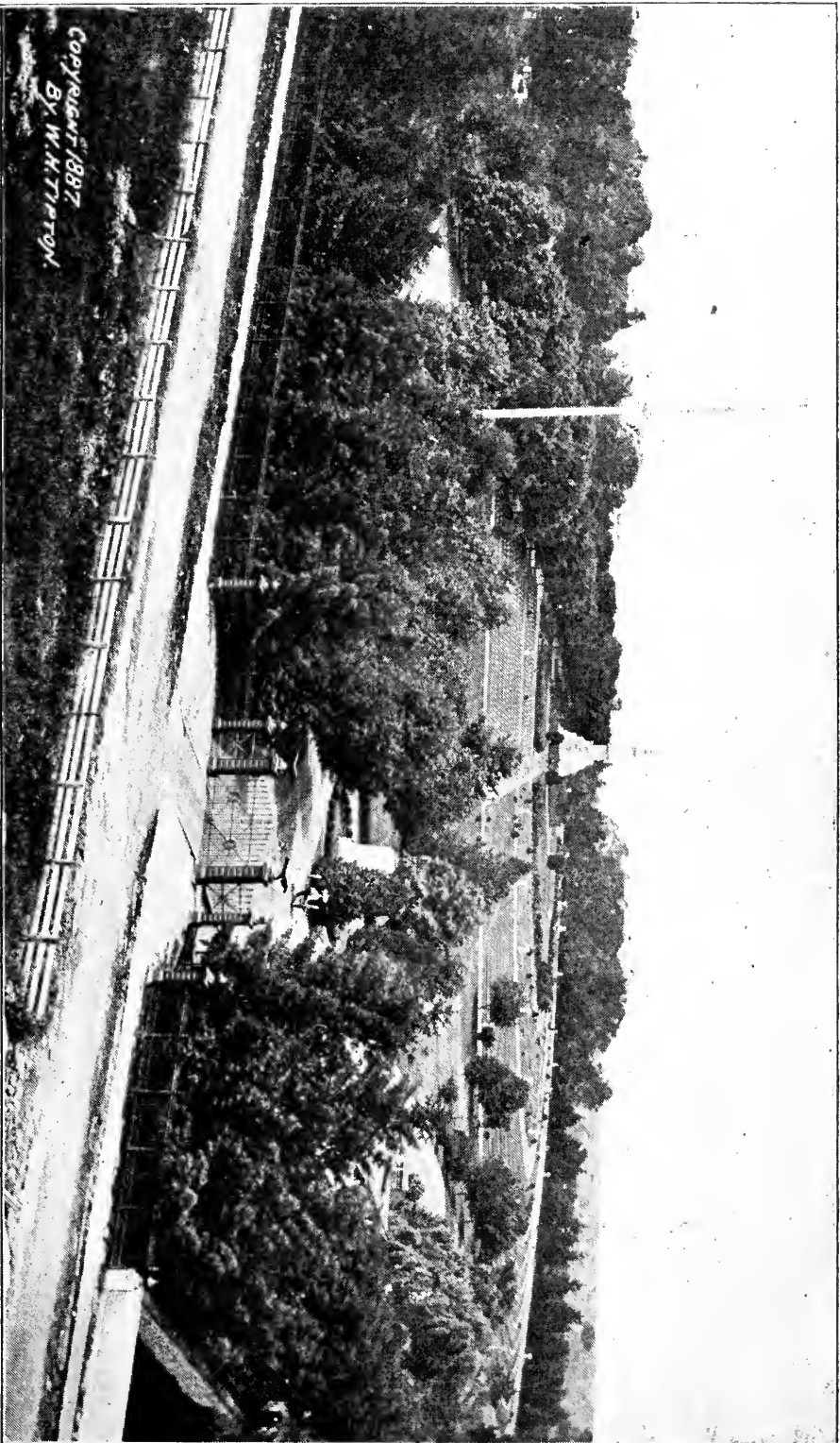
“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.



President LINCOLN as he appeared at the dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19th, 1863.



The Rostrum, National Cemetery.



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NATIONAL MONUMENT.
REYNOLD'S STATUE.
Gettysburg Soldiers' National Cemetery.



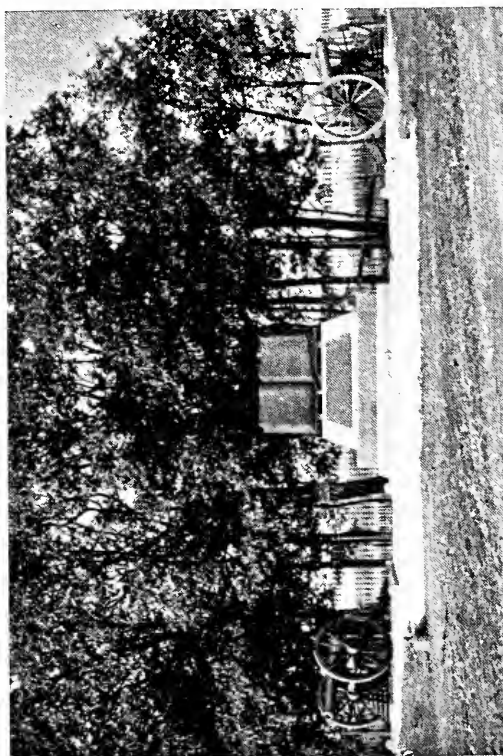
2nd Pa. Cavalry.



114th Pa. Zouaves.

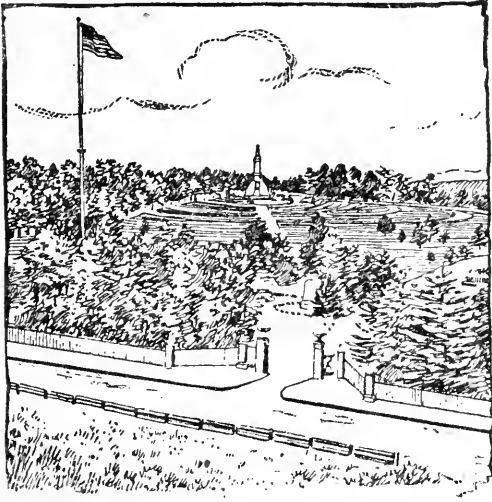


17th Pa. Cavalry.



High Water Mark.

“But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause



The National Cemetery.

for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion,—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

The National monument was dedicated July 1st, 1869. General GEORGE G. MEADE made an address and Governor MORTON delivered an oration, followed by BAYARD TAYLOR who contributed an ode. The National Monument is of Westerly granite, sixty feet high, and twenty-five feet square at the base. The bronze statue of General REYNOLDS at the entrance to the Cemetery, is made from cannon donated by the State of Pennsylvania. The cost of the Cemetery, including these monuments was about \$150,000. It was transferred to the National Government in May, 1872. There are buried here 3,575 bodies of Union soldiers: of which

1,608 are unknown. The Confederate dead were disinterred, and reburied at Richmond, Va.



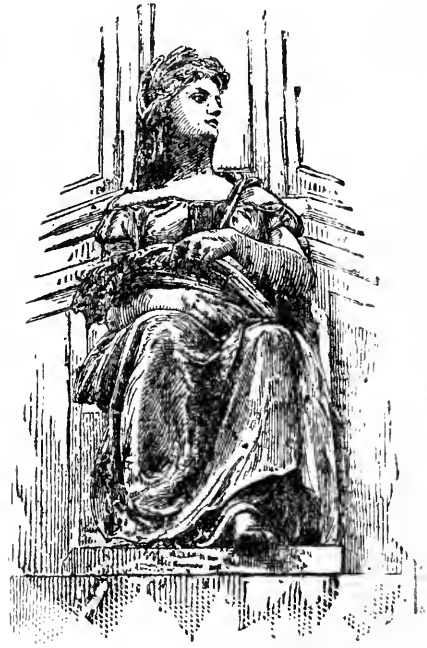
"WAR."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"HISTORY."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"PEACE."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"PLENTY."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY,

ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 2D AND 3D, 1863.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. GORDON MEADE COMMANDING.

STAFF.

Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff*.
Brigadier-General M. R. PATRICK, *Provost-Marshal-General*.
“ “ SETH WILLIAMS, *Adjutant-General*.
“ “ EDMUND SCHRIVER, *Inspector-General*.
“ “ RUFUS INGALLS, *Quartermaster-General*.
Colonel HENRY F. CLARKE, *Chief Commissary of Subsistence*.
Major JONATHAN LETTERMAN, *Surgeon, Chief of Medical Department*.
Brigadier-General G. K. WARREN, *Chief Engineer*.
Major D. W. FLAGLER, *Chief Ordnance Officer*.
Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON, *Chief of Cavalry*.
Brigadier-General HENRY J. HUNT, *Chief of Artillery*.
Captain L. B. NORTON, *Chief Signal Officer*.

Major-General JOHN F. REYNOLDS,* *Commanding the First, Third and Eleventh Corps on July 1st*.
Major-General HENRY W. SLOCUM, *Commanding the Right Wing on July 2d and July 3d*.
Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, *Commanding the Left Center on July 2d and July 3d*.

FIRST CORPS.

Major-General JOHN F. REYNOLDS, *Permanent Commander*.
Major-General ABNER DOUBLEDAY, *Commander on July 1st*.
Major-General JOHN NEWTON, *Commanding on July 2d and 3d*.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JAMES S. WADSWORTH *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—(1) Brigadier-General Solomon Meredith (wounded);
(2) Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded); (3) Colonel W. W. Rob-

* He was killed and succeeded by Major-General O. O. Howard.

inson. 2d Wisconsin, Colonel Lucius Fairchild (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel George H. Stevens (wounded), Major John Mansfield (wounded), Captain George H. Otis; 6th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Dawes; 7th Wisconsin, Colonel W. W. Robinson; 24th Michigan, Colonel Henry A. Morrow (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Mark Flanigan (wounded), Major Edwin B. Wright (wounded), Captain Albert M. Edwards; 19th Indiana, Colonel Samuel Williams.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler, Commanding. 7th Indiana, Major Ira G. Grover; 56th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. W. Hoffman; 76th New York, Major Andrew J. Grover (killed), Captain John E. Cook; 95th New York, Colonel George H. Biddle (wounded), Major Edward Pye; 147th New York, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Miller (wounded), Major George Harney; 14th Brooklyn, Colonel E. B. Fowler.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN C. ROBINSON *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul Commanding (wounded); Colonel S. H. Leonard; Colonel Richard Coulter. 16th Maine, Colonel Charles W. Tilden (captured), Lieut.-Colonel N. E. Welch, Major Arch. D. Leavitt; 13th Massachusetts, Colonel S. H. Leonard (wounded); 94th New York, Colonel A. R. Root (wounded), Major S. H. Moffat; 104th New York, Colonel Gilbert G. Prey; 107th Pennsylvania, Colonel T. F. McCoy (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel James McThompson (wounded). Captain E. D. Roath; 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard S. Coulter, Captain J. J. Bierer.*

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Henry Baxter Commanding. 12th Massachusetts, Colonel James L. Bates; 83d New York, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph R. Moesch; 97th New York, Colonel Charles Wheelock; 88th Pennsylvania, Major Benezet F. Faust, Captain E. Y. Patterson; 90th Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Lyle.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General ABNER DOUBLEDAY, *Permanent Commander on July 2d and 3d.*

Brigadier-General THOMAS A. ROWLEY, *July 1st.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley, July 2d and 3d; Colonel Chapman Biddle, July 1st. 121st Pennsylvania, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Major Alexander Biddle; 142d Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert P. Cummings (killed), Lieut.-Colonel A. B. McCalmont; 151st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel George F. McFar-

* The Eleventh Pennsylvania was transferred from the Second Brigade.

land (lost a leg), Captain Walter L. Owens; 20th New York S. M., Colonel Theodore B. Gates.

Second Brigade.—(1) Colonel Roy Stone Commanding (wounded); (2) Colonel Langhorne Wister (wounded); (3) Colonel Edmund L. Dana. 143d Pennsylvania, Colonel Edmund L. Dana, Major John D. Musser; 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Walton Dwight (wounded), Captain A. J. Sofield (killed), Captain John Irvin; 150th Pennsylvania, Colonel Langhorne Wister (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Huiedekoper (wounded), Major Thos. Chamberlain (wounded), Captain C. C. Widdis (wounded), Captain G. W. Jones.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General Geo. J. Stannard Commanding (wounded). 12th Vermont, Colonel Asa P. Blunt (not engaged); 13th Vermont, Colonel Francis V. Randall; 14th Vermont, Colonel William T. Nichols; 15th Vermont, Colonel Redfield Proctor (not engaged); 16th Vermont, Colonel Wheelock G. Veazy.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel Charles S. Wainwright Commanding. 2d Maine, Captain James A. Hall; 5th Maine, G. T. Stevens; Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain J. H. Cooper; Battery B, 4th United States, Lieutenant James Stewart; Battery L, 1st New York, Captain J. H. Reynolds.

SECOND CORPS.

Major-General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, *Permanent Commander* (wounded).

Major-General JOHN GIBBON (wounded).

Brigadier-General JOHN C. CALDWELL.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN C. CALDWELL.

Colonel JOHN R. BROOKE (wounded).

First Brigade.—Colonel Edward E. Cross (killed); Colonel H. B. McKeen. 5th New Hampshire, Colonel E. E. Cross, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Hapgood; 61st New York, Lieut.-Colonel K. Oscar Broady; 81st Pennsylvania, Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, Lieut.-Colonel Amos Stroho; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Robert McFarland.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Patrick Kelly Commanding. 28th Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Byrnes; 63d New York, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Bentley (wounded), Captain Thomas Touhy; 69th New York, Captain Richard Maroney (wounded), Lieutenant James J. Smith; 88th New York, Colonel Patrick Kelly, Captain Dennis F. Burke; 116th Pennsylvania, Major St. Clair A. Mulhollane.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General S. K. Zook Commanding (killed); Lieut.-Colonel John Frazer. 52d New York, Lieut.-Colonel Charles G. Freudenberg (wounded), Captain William Sherrer; 57th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Alfred B. Chapman; 66th New York, Colonel Orlando H. Morris (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel John S. Hammel (wounded), Major Peter Nelson; 140th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard P. Roberts (killed), Lieut.-Colonel John Frazer.

Fourth Brigade.—Colonel John R. Brooke Commanding (wounded). 27th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel Henry C. Merwin (killed), Major James H. Coburn; 64th New York, Colonel Daniel G. Bingham; 53d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. R. Brooke, Lieut.-Colonel Richard McMichael; 145th Pennsylvania, Colonel Hiram L. Brown (wounded), Captain John W. Reynolds (wounded), Captain Moses W. Oliver; 2d Delaware, Colonel William P. Bailey.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN GIBBON, *Permanent Commander (wounded)*.
Brigadier-General WILLIAM HARROW.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General William Harrow Commanding; Colonel Francis E. Heath. 19th Maine, Colonel F. E. Heath, Lieut.-Colonel Henry W. Cunningham; 15th Massachusetts, Colonel Geo. H. Ward (killed), Lieut.-Colonel George C. Joslin; 82d New York, Colonel Henry W. Huston (killed), Captain John Darrow; 1st Minnesota, Colonel William Colvill (wounded), Captain N. S. Messick (killed), Captain Wilson B. Farrell, Captain Louis Muller, Captain Joseph Periam, Captain Henry C. Coates.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Alex. S. Webb Commanding (wounded). 69th Pennsylvania, Colonel Dennis O. Kane (killed), Lieut.-Colonel M. Tschudy (killed), Major James Duffy (wounded), Captain Wm. Davis; 71st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Penn Smith; 72d Pennsylvania, Colonel De Witt C. Baxter; 106th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Theo. Hesser, Colonel W. L. Curry.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Norman J. Hall Commanding. 19th Massachusetts, Colonel Arthur F. Devereux; 20th Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J. Revere (killed), Captain H. L. Abbott (wounded); 42d New York, Colonel James E. Mallon; 59th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Max A. Thoman (killed); 7th Michigan, Colonel N. J. Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Amos E. Steele (killed); Major S. W. Curtis.

Unattached.—Andrew Sharpshooters, Captain W. Plumer.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER HAYS *Commanding*.

First Brigade.—Colonel Samuel S. Carroll Commanding. 4th Ohio, Lieut.-Colonel James H. Godman, Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Car-

penter; 8th Ohio, Colonel S. S. Carroll. Lieut.-Colonel Franklin Sawyer; 14th Indiana, Colonel John Coons; 7th West Virginia, Colonel Joseph Snyder.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Thos. A. Smyth Commanding (wounded) Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Pierce; 14th Connecticut, Major T. G. Ellis; 10th New York (battalion), Major George F. Hopper; 108th New York, Colonel Charles J. Powers; 12th New Jersey, Major John T. Hill; 1st Delaware, Colonel Thos. A. Smyth; Lieut.-Colonel Edw. P. Harris, Captain M. B. Ellgood (killed), Lieutenant Wm. Smith (killed).

Third Brigade.—Colonel George L. Willard Commanding (killed); Colonel Eliakim Sherrill (killed); Lieut.-Colonel James M. Bull. 39th New York, Lieut.-Colonel James G. Hughes; 111th New York, Colonel Clinton D. McDougall (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Isaac M. Lusk, Captain A. P. Seeley; 125th New York, Colonel G. L. Willard (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Levi Crandell; 126th New York, Colonel E. Sherrill (killed), Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Bull.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain J. G. Hazard Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McK. Rorty (killed); Battery A, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant William A. Arnold; Battery B, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant T. Fred. Brown (wounded); Battery I, 1st United States, Lieutenant G. A. Woodruff (killed); Battery A, 4th United States, Lieutenant A. H. Cushing, (killed).

Cavalry Squadron.—Captain Riley Johnson Commanding. D and K, 6th New York.

THIRD CORPS.

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES *Commanding (wounded)*.
Major-General DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General DAVID B. BIRNEY, *Permanent Commander*.
Brigadier-General J. H. H. WARD.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General C. K. Graham Commanding (wounded, captured); Colonel Andrew H. Tippin. 57th Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Sides, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. P. Neepier (wounded), Captain A. H. Nelson; 63rd Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John A. Danks; 68th Pennsylvania, Colonel A. H. Tippin, all the Field Officers wounded; 105th Pennsylvania, Colonel Calvin A. Craig; 114th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick K. Cavada (captured); 141st Pennsylvania, Colonel Henry J. Madill, Captain E. R. Brown.*

*Colonel Madill commanded the 114th and 141st Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. H. H. Ward Commanding; Colonel H. Berdan. 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Colonel H. Berdan, Lieut.-Colonel C. Trepp; 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters, Major H. R. Stoughton; 3rd Maine, Colonel M. B. Lakeman Captain William C. Morgan; 4th Maine, Colonel Elijah Walker Major Ebenezer Whitcombe (wounded), Captain Edward Libby; 20th Indiana, Colonel John Wheeler (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Wm. C. L. Taylor; 99th Pennsylvania, Major John W. Moore; 86th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin Higgins; 124th New York, Colonel A. Van Horn Ellis (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Francis M. Cummings.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Philip R. de Trobriand Commanding. 3d Michigan, Colonel Byron R. Pierce (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Pierce; 5th Michigan, Lieut.-Colonel John Pulford (wounded), Major S. S. Matthews; 40th New York, Colonel Thomas W. Egan; 17th Maine, Lieut.-Colonel Charles B. Merrill; 110th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel David M. Jones (wounded), Major Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Joseph B. Carr Commanding. 1st Massachusetts, Colonel N. B. McLaughlin; 11th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Porter D. Tripp; 16th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Waldo Merriam; 26th Pennsylvania, Captain Geo. W. Tomlinson (wounded), Captain Henry Goodfellow; 11th New Jersey, Colonel Robert McAllister (wounded), Major Philip J. Kearney (killed), Captain Wm. B. Dunning; 84th Pennsylvania, (not engaged) Lieut.-Colonel Milton Opp; 12th New Hampshire, Captain J. F. Langley.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Wm. R. Brewster Commanding. 70th New York (1st Excelsior), Major Daniel Mahen; 71st New York (2d Excelsior), Colonel Henry L. Potter; 72d New York (3d Excelsior), Colonel Wm. O. Stevens (killed), Lieut.-Colonel John S. Austin; 73d New York (4th Excelsior), Colonel Wm. R. Brewster, Major M. W. Burns; 74th New York (5th Excelsior), Lieut.-Colonel Thos. Holt; 120th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Cornelius D. Westbrook (wounded), Major J. R. Tappen, Captain A. L. Lockwood.

Third Brigade.—Colonel George C. Burling Commanding. 5th New Jersey, Colonel William J. Sewell (wounded), Captain Virgil M. Healey (wounded), Captain T. C. Godfrey, Captain H. H. Woolsey; 6th New Jersey, Colonel George C. Burling, Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Gilkyson; 7th New Jersey, Colonel L. R. Francine (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Francis Price; 8th New Jersey, Colonel John Ramsey (wounded), Captain John G. Langston; 115th Pennsyl-

vania, Lieut.-Colonel John P. Dunne; 2d New Hampshire, Colonel Edward L. Bailey (wounded), Major Saml. P. Sayles (wounded).

Artillery Brigade.—Captain Geo. E. Randolph Commanding. Battery E, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant John K. Bucklyn (wounded), Lieutenant Benj. Freeborn; Battery B, 2d New Jersey, Captain A. J. Clark; Battery D, 2d New Jersey, Captain George T. Woodbury; Battery K, 4th U. S., Lieutenant F. W. Seeley (wounded), Lieut. Robt. James; Battery D, 1st New York, Captain George B. Winlow; 4th New York, Captain James E. Smith.

FIFTH CORPS.

Major-General GEORGE SYKES *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JAMES BARNES *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel W. S. Tilton Commanding. 18th Massachusetts, Colonel Joseph Hayes; 22d Massachusetts, Colonel Wm. S. Tilton, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Sherwin, Jr.; 118th Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles M. Provost; 1st Michigan, Colonel Ira C. Abbott (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Throop.

Second Brigade.—Colonel J. B. Sweitzer Commanding. 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Patrick R. Guiney; 32d Massachusetts, Colonel George L. Prescott (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Luther Stephenson (wounded), Major J. Cushing Edmunds; 4th Michigan, Colonel Harrison H. Jeffords (killed), Lieut.-Colonel George W. Lombard; 62d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Lieut.-Colonel Jas. C. Hull.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Strong Vincent Commanding (killed); Colonel James C. Rice. 20th Maine, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain; 44th New York, Colonel James C. Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Freeman Conner; 83d Pennsylvania, Major William H. Lamont, Captain O. S. Woodward; 16th Michigan, Lieut.-Colonel N. E. Welch.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General ROMAYN B. AYRES *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Hannibal Day, 6th U. S. Infantry, Commanding. 3d U. S. Infantry, Captain H. W. Freedley (wounded), Captain Richard G. Lay; 4th U. S. Infantry, Captain J. W. Adams; 6th U. S. Infantry, Captain Levi C. Bootes; 12th U. S. Infantry, Captain Thomas S. Dunn; 14th U. S. Infantry, Major G. R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Sidney Burbank, 2d U. S. Infantry, Commanding. 2d U. S. Infantry, Major A. T. Lee (wounded), Captain S. A. McKee; 7th U. S. Infantry, Captain D. P. Hancock; 10th U. S. Infantry, Captain William Clinton; 11th U. S. Infantry, Major De L. Floyd Jones; 17th U. S. Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Durell Greene.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General S. H. Weed (killed); Colonel Kenner Garrard. 140th New York, Colonel Patrick H. O'Rorke (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Louis Ernst; 146th New York, Colonel K. Garrard, Lieut.-Colonel David T. Jenkins; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph H. Sinex; 155th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Jno. H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General S. WILEY CRAWFORD *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel William McCandless Commanding. 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William Cooper Talley; 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel William McCandless, Lieut.-Colonel George A. Woodward; 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Wellington H. Ent; 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel S. M. Jackson; 1st Rifles (Bucktails), Colonel Charles F. Taylor (killed), Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Niles (wounded), Major William R. Hartshorn.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Joseph W. Fisher Commanding. 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Joseph W. Fisher, Lieut.-Colonel George Dare; 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut.-Colonel James McK. Snodgrass; 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel A. J. Warner; 12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel M. D. Hardin.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain A. P. Martin Commanding. Battery D, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett (killed), Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse; Battery I, 5th United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery C, 1st New York, Captain Almont Barnes; Battery L, 1st Ohio, Captain F. C. Gibbs; Battery C, Massachusetts, Captain A. P. Martin.

Provost Guard.—Captain H. W. Ryder. Companies E and D, 12th New York; 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry (2 Companies), Captain W. Thompson.

SIXTH CORPS.

Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General H. G. WRIGHT *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General A. T. A. Torbert Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry, Jr.; 2d New Jer-

sey, Colonel Samuel L. Buck; 3d New Jersey, Colonel Henry W. Brown; 15th New Jersey, Colonel William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. J. Bartlett Commanding. 5th Maine, Colonel Clark S. Edwards; 121st New York, Colonel Emory Upton; 95th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Carroll; 96th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General D. A. Russell Commanding. 6th Maine, Colonel Hiram Burnham; 49th Pennsylvania, Colonel Wm. H. Irvin; 119th Pennsylvania, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker; 5th Wisconsin, Colonel Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. P. HOWE *Commanding.*

Second Brigade.—Colonel L. A. Grant Commanding. 2d Vermont, Colonel J. H. Walbridge; 3d Vermont, Col. T. G. Seaver; 4th Vermont, Colonel E. H. Stoughton; 5th Vermont, Lieut.-Colonel Jno. R. Lewis; 6th Vermont, Lieut.-Colonel Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General T. H. Neill Commanding. 7th Maine, Lieut.-Colonel Seldon Conner; 49th New York, Colonel D. D. Bidwell; 77th New York, Colonel J. B. McKean; 43d New York, Colonel B. F. Baker; 61st Pennsylvania, Major Geo. W. Dawson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General FRANK WHEATON. *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Alexander Shaler Commanding. 65th New York, Colonel J. E. Hamblin; 67th New York, Colonel Nelson Cross; 122d New York, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Dwight; 23d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John F. Glenn; 82d Pennsylvania, Colonel Isaac Bassett.

Second Brigade.—Colonel H. L. Eustis Commanding. 7th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Franklin P. Harlow; 10th Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Jefford M. Decker; 37th Massachusetts, Colonel Oliver Edwards; 2d Rhode Island, Colonel Horatio Rogers.

Third Brigade.—Colonel David J. Nevin Commanding. 62d New York, Colonel D. J. Nevin; Lieut.-Colonel Theo. B. Hamilton; 102d Pennsylvania, Colonel John W. Patterson; 93d Pennsylvania, Colonel James M. McCarter; 98th Pennsylvania, Major John B. Kohler; 139th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Moody.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel C. H. Tompkins Commanding. Battery A, 1st Massachusetts, Captain W. H. McCarthy; Battery D, 2d United States, Lieutenant E. B. Williston; Battery F, 5th U. S.,

Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery G, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Butler; Battery C, 1st Rhode Island, Captain Richard Waterman; Battery G, 1st Rhode Island, Captain George W. Adams; 1st New York, Captain Andrew Cowan; 3d New York; Captain William A. Harn.

Cavalry Detachment.—Captain William A. Craft Commanding. H, 1st Pennsylvania; L, 1st New Jersey.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

Major-General OLIVER O. HOWARD, *Permanent Commander.*

Major-General CARL SCHURZ, *July 1st.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General FRANCIS C. BARLOW *Commanding (wounded).*
Brigadier-General ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.—Colonel Lepold Von Gilsa Commanding. 41st New York, Colonel L. Von Gilsa, Lieut.-Colonel D. Von Einsiedel; 54th New York, Colonel Eugene A. Kezldy; 68th New York, Colonel Gotthilf Bourry de Ivernois; 153d Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles Clanz.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames Commanding; Colonel Andrew L. Harris; 17th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel Douglass Fowler (killed), Major A. G. Brady (wounded); 25th Ohio, Lieut.-Colonel Jeremiah Williams (captured), Lieutenant William Maloney (wounded), Lieutenant Israel White; 75th Ohio, Colonel Andrew L. Harris (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Ben Morgan (wounded.) Major Charles W. Friend; 107th Ohio, Captain John M. Lutz.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. VON STEINWEHR *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Charles R. Coster Commanding. 27th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Lorenz Cantador; 73d Pennsylvania, Captain Daniel F. Kelly; 134th New York, Colonel Charles R. Coster, Lieut.-Colonel Allan H. Jackson; 154th New York, Colonel Patrick H. Jones.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Orlando Smith Commanding. 33d Massachusetts, Lieut.-Colonel Adin B. Underwood; 136th New York, Colonel James Wood, Jr.; 55th Ohio, Colonel Charles B. Gambee; 73d Ohio, Colonel Orlando Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-General CARL SCHURZ, *Permanent Commander.*

Brigadier-General ALEXANDER SCHIMMELPFENNIG *Commanding on July 1st.*

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General A. Von Schimmelpfennig Commanding (captured); Colonel George Von Amsburg. 45th New York, Colonel G. Von Amsburg, Lieut.-Colonel Adolphus Dobke; 157th New York, Colonel Philip P. Brown, Jr.; 74th Pennsylvania, Colonel Adolph Von Hartung (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel Von Mitzel (captured), Major Gustav Schleiter; 61st Ohio, Colonel S. J. McGroarty; 82d Illinois, Colonel J. Hecker.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Waldimir Kryzanowski Commanding. 58th New York, Colonel W. Kryzanowski, Lieut.-Colonel August Otto, Captain Emil Koenig, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Gellman; 119th New York, Colonel John T. Lockman, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Rogers; 75th Pennsylvania, Colonel Francis Mahler (wounded), Major August Ledig; 82d Ohio, Colonel Jas. S. Robinson (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel D. Thomson; 26th Wisconsin, Colonel William H. Jacobs.

Artillery Brigade.—Major Thomas W. Osborn Commanding. Battery I, 1st New York, Captain Michael Wiedrick; Battery I, 1st Ohio, Captain Hubert Dilger; Battery K, 1st Ohio, Captain Lewis Heckman; Battery G, 4th United States, Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson (killed), Lieutenant E. A. Bancroft, 13th New York, Lieutenant William Wheeler.

TWELFTH CORPS.

Brigadier-General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General THOMAS H. RUGER *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Archibald L. McDougall Commanding. 5th Connecticut, Colonel Warren W. Packer; 20th Connecticut, Lieut.-Colonel William B. Wooster; 123d New York, Colonel A. L. McDougall, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Rogers; 145th New York, Colonel E. L. Price; 46th Pennsylvania, Colonel James L. Selfridge; 3d Maryland, Colonel J. M. Sudsbury.

*Second Brigade.**—Brigadier-General Henry H. Lockwood Commanding 150th New York, Colonel John H. Ketcham; 1st Mary-

* Unassigned during progress of battle; afterward attached to First Division as Second Brigade.

land (P. H. B.), Colonel William P. Maulsby; 1st Maryland (E. S.), Colonel James Wallace.

Third Brigade.—Colonel Silas Colgrove Commanding. 2d Massachusetts, Colonel Charles R. Mudge (killed), Lieut.-Colonel Charles F. Morse; 107th New York, Colonel Niron M. Crane; 13th New Jersey, Colonel Ezra A. Carman (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel John R. Fesler; 27th Indiana, Colonel Silas Colgrove, Lieut.-Colonel John R. Fesler; 3d Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel Martin Flood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. GEARY *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel Chas. Candy Commanding. 28th Pennsylvania, Captain John Flynn; 147th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr.; 5th Ohio, Colonel John H. Patrick; 7th Ohio, Colonel William R. Creighton; 29th Ohio, Captain W. F. Stevens, (wounded), Captain Ed. Hays; 66th Ohio, Colonel C. Candy, Lieut.-Colonel Eugene Powell.

Second Brigade.—Colonel George A. Cobham, Jr.; Brigadier-General Thomas L. Kane. 29th Pennsylvania, Colonel William Rickards; 109th Pennsylvania, Captain Fred. L. Gimber; 111th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas M. Walker, Lieut.-Colonel Frank J. Osgood.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General George S. Greene Commanding. 60th New York, Colonel Abel Godard; 78th New York, Lieut.-Colonel Von Hammerstein; 102d New York, Lieut.-Colonel James C. Lane (wounded); 137th New York, Colonel David Ireland; 149th New York, Colonel Henry A. Barnum, Lieut.-Colonel Charles B. Randall.

Artillery Brigade.—Lieutenant Edward D. Muhlenberg Commanding. Battery F, 4th United States, Lieutenant E. D. Muhlenberg, Lieutenant S. T. Rugg; Battery K, 5th United States, Lieutenant D. H. Kinzie; Battery M, 1st New York, Lieutenant Charles E. Winegar; Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Chas. Atwell.

Headquarter Guard.—Battalion 10th Maine.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-General ALFRED PLEASANTON *Commanding.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN BUFORD *Commanding.*

First Brigade.—Colonel William Gamble Commanding. 8th New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Davis; 8th Illinois, Colonel William

Gamble, Lieut.-Colonel D. R. Clendenin; two squadrons 12th Illinois, Colonel Amos Voss; three squadrons 3d Indiana, Colonel George H. Chapman.

Second Brigade.—Colonel Thomas C. Devin Commanding. 6th New York, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Lieut.-Colonel William H. Crocker; 9th New York, Colonel William Sackett; 17th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. H. Kellogg; 3d Virginia (detachment).

Reserve Brigade.—Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt Commanding. 1st United States, Captain R. S. C. Lord; 2d United States, Captain T. F. Rodenbough; 5th United States, Captain J. W. Mason; 6th United States, Major S. H. Starr (wounded), Captain G. C. Cram; 6th Pennsylvania, Major James H. Hazeltine.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General D. McM. GREGG *Commanding.*

(Headquarter Guard—Company A, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—Colonel J. B. McIntosh Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Major M. H. Beaumont; 1st Pennsylvania, Colonel John P. Taylor; 3d Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel Edward S. Jones; 1st Maryland, Lieut.-Colonel James M. Deems; 1st Massachusetts at Headquarters, Sixth Corps.

*Second Brigade.**—Colonel Pennock Huey Commanding. 2d New York, 4th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, 6th Ohio.

Third Brigade.—Colonel J. I. Gregg Commanding. 1st Maine, Colonel Charles H. Smith; 10th New York, Major M. H. Avery; 4th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Doster; 16th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JUDSON KILPATRICK *Commanding.*

(Headquarter Guard—Company C, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—(*) Brigadier-General E. J. Farnsworth; Colonel N. P. Richmond. 5th New York, Major John Hammond; 18th Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Colonel William P. Brinton; 1st Vermont, Colonel Edward D. Sawyer; 1st West Virginia, Colonel H. P. Richmond.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-General George A. Custer Commanding. 1st Michigan, Colonel Charles H. Town; 5th Michigan, Colonel Russell A. Alger; 6th Michigan, Colonel George Gray; 7th Michigan, Colonel William D. Mann.

* Not engaged.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

First Brigade.—Captain James M. Robertson Commanding. Batteries B and L, 2d United States, Lieutenant Edw. Heaton; Battery M, 2d United States, Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington; Battery E, 4th United States, Lieutenant S. S. Elder; 6th New York, Lieutenant Jos. W. Martin; 9th Michigan, Captain J. J. Daniels; Battery C, 3d United States, Lieutenant William D. Fuller.

Second Brigade.—Captain John C. Tidball Commanding. Batteries E and G, 1st United States, Captain A. M. Randol; Battery K, 1st United States, Captain William M. Graham; Battery A, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Calif; Battery C, 3d United States.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(*) Brigadier-General R. O. TYLER (*disabled.*)

(†) Captain JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

First Regular Brigade.—Captain D. R. Ransom Commanding (wounded). Battery H, 1st United States, Lieutenant C. P. Eakin (wounded); Batteries F and K, 3d United States, Lieutenant J. C. Turnbull; Battery C, 4th United States, Lieutenant Evan Thomas; Battery C, 5th United States, Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

First Volunteer Brigade.—Lieut-Colonel F. McGilvery Commanding. 15th New York, Captain Patrick Hart; 5th Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; 9th Massachusetts, Captain John Bigelow; Batteries C and F, Pennsylvania, Captain James Thompson.

Second Volunteer Brigade.—Captain E. D. Taft Commanding. Battery B, 1st Connecticut; * Battery M, 1st Connecticut; * 5th New York, Captain Elijah D. Taft; 2d Connecticut, Lieutenant John W. Sterling.

Third Volunteer Brigade.—Captain James F. Huntington Commanding. Batteries F and G, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain R. B. Ricketts; Battery H, 1st Ohio, Captain James F. Huntington; Battery A, 1st New Hampshire, Captain F. M. Edgell; Battery C, 1st West Virginia, Captain Wallace Hill.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade.—Captain R. H. Fitzhugh Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McRorty (killed); Battery

* Not engaged.

G, 1st New York, Captain Albert N. Ames; Battery K, 1st New York, (11th Battery attached), Captain Robert H. Fitzhugh; Battery A, 1st Maryland, Captain James H. Rigby; Battery A, 1st New Jersey, Lieutenant Augustin N. Parsons; 6th Maine, Lieutenant Edwin B. Dow.

Train Guard.—Major Charles Ewing Commanding. 4th New Jersey Infantry.

Headquarter Guard.—Captain J. C. Fuller Commanding. Battery C, 32d Massachusetts.

DETACHMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Command of the Provost Marshal General.—Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick Commanding. 93d New York,* 8th United States,* 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Batteries E and I, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Detachment Regular Cavalry, United States Engineer Battalion,* Captain Geo. H. Mendel, United States Engineers.

Guards and Orderlies.—Captain D. P. Mann Commanding. Independent Company Oneida Cavalry.

*Not engaged.

ROSTER OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY,

ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 2D AND 3D, 1863.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, COMMANDING.

STAFF.

Colonel W. H. TAYLOR, *Adjutant-General*.
“ C. S. VENABLE, *A. D. C.*
“ CHARLES MARSHALL, *A. D. C.*
“ JAMES L. CORLEY, *Chief Quartermaster*
“ R. G. COLE, *Chief Commissary*.
“ B. G. BALDWIN, *Chief of Ordnance*.
“ H. L. PEYTON, *Assistant Inspector-General*
General W. N. PENDLETON, *Chief of Artillery*.
Doctor L. GUILD, *Medical Director*.
Colonel W. PROCTOR SMITH, *Chief Engineer*.
Major H. E. YOUNG, *Assistant Adjutant-General*
“ G. B. COOK, *Assistant Inspector-General*.

FIRST CORPS.

Lieutenant-General JAMES LONGSTREET *Commanding*.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Major-General L. MCLAWS *Commanding*.

Kershaw's Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. B. Kershaw *Commanding*. 15th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. D. De Saussure; 8th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. W. Mamminger; 2d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel John D. Kennedy; 3d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel James D. Nance; 7th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken; 3d (James') Battalion South Carolina Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Rice.

Semmes' Brigade.—Brigadier-General Paul J. Semmes *Commanding*. 50th Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. R. Manning; 51st Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. M. Slaughter; 53d Georgia Regiment, Colonel James P. Simms; 10th Georgia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel John B. Weems.

Barksdale's Brigade.—Brigadier-General William Barksdale Commanding. 13th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel J. W. Carter; 17th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. D. Holder; 18th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Thomas M. Griffin; 21st Mississippi Regiment, Colonel B. G. Humphreys.

Wofford's Brigade.—Brigadier-General W. T. Wofford Commanding. 18th Georgia Regiment, Major E. Griffs; Phillips' Georgia Legion, Colonel W. M. Phillips; 24th Georgia Regiment, Colonel Robert McMillan; 16th Georgia Regiment, Colonel Goode Bryan; Cobb's Georgia Legion, Lieut.-Colonel L. D. Glewn.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Major-General GEORGE E. PICKETT *Commanding.*

Garnett's Brigade.—Brigadier-General R. B. Garnett Commanding. 8th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Eppa Hunton; 18th Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. E. Withers; 19th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Henry Gantt; 28th Virginia Regiment, Colonel R. C. Allen; 56th Virginia Regiment, W. D. Stuart.

Armistead's Brigade.—Brigadier-General L. A. Armistead Commanding. 9th Virginia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Gilliam; 14th Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. G. Hodges; 38th Virginia Regiment, Colonel E. C. Edmonds; 53d Virginia Regiment, Colonel John Grammer; 57th Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. B. Magruder.

Kemper's Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. L. Kemper Commanding. 1st Virginia Regiment, Colonel Lewis B. Williams, Jr.; 3d Virginia Regiment, Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr.; 7th Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. T. Patton; 11th Virginia Regiment, Colonel David Funston; 24th Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. R. Terry.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Major-General J. B. HOOD *Commanding.*

Laws' Brigade.—Brigadier-General E. M. Laws Commanding. 4th Alabama Regiment, Colonel P. A. Bowls; 44th Alabama Regiment, Colonel W. H. Perry; 15th Alabama Regiment, Colonel James Canty; 47th Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. W. Jackson; 48th Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. F. Sheffield.

Robertson's Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. B. Robertson Commanding. 1st Texas Regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey; 4th Texas Regiment, Colonel J. C. G. Key; 5th Texas Regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; 3d Arkansas Regiment, Colonel Van H. Manning.

Anderson's Brigade.—Brigadier-General G. T. Anderson Commanding. 10th Georgia Battalion, Major J. E. Rylander; 7th

Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. M. White; 8th Georgia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Towers; 9th Georgia Regiment, Colonel B. F. Beck; 11th Georgia Regiment, Colonel F. H. Little; 59th Georgia, Colonel J. Brown.

Benning's Brigade.—Brigadier-General H. L. Benning Commanding. 2d Georgia, Colonel W. T. Harris; 15th Georgia, Colonel D. Du Bose; 17th Georgia, Colonel W. C. Hodges; 20th Georgia, Colonel J. A. Jones.

ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST CORPS.

Colonel J. B. WALTON *Commanding.*

Battalion—Colonel H. C. Cabell; Major Hamilton. *Batteries:* McCarty's, Manly's, Carlton's, Fraser's.

Battalion—Major Dearing; Major Reed. *Batteries:* Macon's, Blount's, Stribling's, Caskie's.

Battalion—Major Henry. *Batteries:* Bachman's, Rielly's, Latham's, Gordon's.

Battalion—Colonel E. P. Alexander; Major Huger. *Batteries:* Jordan's, Moody's, Parker's, Taylor's, Gilbert's, Woolfolk's, Rhett's.

Battalion—Major Eshleman. *Batteries:* Squire's, Miller's, Richardson's, Norcom's.

SECOND CORPS.

Lieutenant-General R. S. EWELL *Commanding.*

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Major-General J. A. EARLY *Commanding.*

Hays' Brigade.—Brigadier-General H. S. Hays Commanding. 5th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry Forno; 6th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel William Monaghan; 7th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel D. B. Penn; 8th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry B. Kelley; 9th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel A. L. Stafford.

Hoke's Brigade.—Colonel J. E. Avery Commanding (General R. F. Hoke being absent, wounded). 5th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; 21st North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. W. Kirkland; 54th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; 57th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel A. C. Godwin; 1st North Carolina Battalion, Major R. H. Wharton.

Smith's Brigade.—Brigadier-General William Smith Commanding. 13th Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. E. B. Terrill; 31st Virginia

Regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman; 49th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Gibson; 52d Virginia Regiment, Colonel Skinner; 58th Virginia Regiment, Colonel F. H. Board.

Gordon's Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. B. Gordon Commanding. 13th Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. M. Smith; 26th Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. N. Atkinson; 31st Georgia Regiment, Colonel C. A. Evans; 38th Georgia Regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; 60th Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. H. Stiles; 61st Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. H. Lamar.

RODES' DIVISION.

Major-General R. E. RODES *Commanding.*

Daniel's Brigade.—Brigadier-General Junius Daniel Commanding. 32d North Carolina Regiment, Colonel E. C. Brabble; 43d North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Thomas S. Keuan; 45th North Carolina Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel H. Boyd; 53d North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. A. Owens; 2d North Carolina Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Andrews.

Iverson's Brigade.—Brigadier-General Alfred Iverson Commanding. 5th North Carolina Regiment, Captain S. B. West; 12th North Carolina Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Davis; 20th North Carolina Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel N. Slough; 23d North Carolina Regiment, Colonel D. H. Christie.

Doles' Brigade.—Brigadier-General George Doles Commanding. 4th Georgia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel D. R. E. Winn; 12th Georgia Regiment, Colonel Edward Willis; 21st Georgia Regiment, Colonel John T. Mercer; 44th Georgia Regiment, Colonel S. P. Lumpkin.

Ramseur's Brigade.—Brigadier-General S. D. Ramseur Commanding. 2d North Carolina Regiment, Major E. W. Hurtt; 4th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Bryan Grimes; 14th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel R. T. Bennett; 30th North Carolina Regiment, Colonel F. M. Parker.

O'Neal's Brigade.—Colonel E. A. O'Neal Commanding. 3d Alabama Regiment, Colonel C. A. Battle; 5th Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. M. Hall; 6th Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. N. Lightfoot; 12th Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. B. Pickens; 26th Alabama Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Goodgame.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General ED. JOHNSON *Commanding.*

Steuart's Brigade.—Brigadier-General George H. Steuart Commanding. 10th Virginia Regiment, Colonel E. T. H. Warren; 23d

Virginia Regiment, Colonel A. G. Taliaferro; 37th Virginia Regiment, Colonel H. C. Wood; 1st North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. A. McDowell; 3d North Carolina Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Thurston; 1st Maryland Battalion, Colonel J. R. Herbert.

Walker's Brigade.—Brigadier-General James A. Walker Commanding. 2d Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; 4th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Charles A. Ronald; 5th Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. H. S. Funk; 27th Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. K. Edmondson; 33d Virginia Regiment, Colonel F. M. Holladay.

Jones' Brigade.—Brigadier-General John M. Jones Commanding. 21st Virginia Regiment, Captain Mosely; 42d Virginia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Withers; 44th Virginia Regiment, Captain Buckner; 48th Virginia Regiment, Colonel T. S. Garnett; 50th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Vandeventer; 25th Virginia, Colonel J. C. Higginbotham.

Nicholls' Brigade.—Colonel J. M. Williams Commanding (General F. T. Nicholls being absent, wounded). 1st Louisiana Regiment, Colonel William R. Shirers; 2d Louisiana Regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; 10th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel E. Waggaman; 14th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Z. York; 15th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Edward Pendleton.

ARTILLERY OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Colonel S. CRUTCHFIELD *Commanding.*

Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas H. Carter; Major Carter M. Braxton. Batteries: Page's, Fry's, Carter's, Reese's.

Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Jones; Major Brockenborough. Batteries: Carrington's, Garber's, Tanner's, Green's.

Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel S. Andrews; Major Latimer. Batteries: Brown's, Carpenter's, Raine's, Dement's.

Battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Nelson; Major Page. Batteries: Kirkpatrick's, Massie's, Milledge's.

Battalion—Colonel J. T. Brown; Major Hardaway. Batteries: Watson's, Smith's, Graham's, Hupp's, Dance's.

THIRD CORPS.

Lieut.-General A. P. HILL *Commanding.*

R. H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's Brigade.—Brigadier-General C. M. Wilcox Commanding. 8th Alabama Regiment, Colonel T. L. Royster; 9th Alabama Regiment, Colonel S. Henry; 10th Alabama Regiment, Colonel W. H.

Forney; 11th Alabama Regiment, Colonel J. C. C. Sanders; 14th Alabama Regiment, Colonel L. P. Pinkard.

Mahone's Brigade.—Brigadier-General William Mahone Commanding. 6th Virginia Regiment, Colonel G. T. Rogers; 12th Virginia Regiment, Colonel D. A. Weisiger; 16th Virginia Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph H. Ham; 41st Virginia Regiment, Colonel W. A. Parham; 61st Virginia Regiment, Colonel V. D. Groner.

Wright's Brigade.—Brigadier-General A. R. Wright Commanding. 2d Georgia Battalion, Major G. W. Ross; 3d Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. J. Walker; 22d Georgia Regiment, Colonel R. H. Jones; 48th Georgia Regiment, Colonel William Gibson.

Posey's Brigade.—Brigadier-General Canot Posey Commanding. 48th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Joseph Jane; 16th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Samuel E. Baker; 19th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel John Mullins; 12th Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. H. Taylor.

Perry's Brigade.—Brigadier-General E. A. Perry Commanding. 2d Florida Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Pyles; 5th Florida Regiment, Colonel J. C. Hately; 8th Florida Regiment, Colonel David Long.

HETH'S DIVISION.

First, Pettigrew's Brigade.—11th North Carolina, Colonel C. Leventhorpe. 26th North Carolina, Colonel H. K. Burgwyn. 47th North Carolina, Colonel G. H. Faribault. 52d North Carolina, Colonel J. K. Marshall.

Second, Brockenbrough's Brigade.—40th Virginia, Captain T. E. Betts. 47th Virginia, Colonel R. M. Mayo. 55th Virginia, Colonel W. S. Christian. 22d Virginia Battalion, Major J. S. Bowles.

Third, Archer's Brigade.—13th Alabama, Colonel B. D. Fry. 5th Alabama Battalion, Major A. S. Van de Graaff. 1st Tennessee, Major F. G. Buchanan. 7th Tennessee, Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Shepard. 14th Tennessee, Captain B. L. Phillips.

Fourth, Davis' Brigade.—2d Mississippi, Colonel J. M. Stone. 11th Mississippi, Colonel F. M. Green. 42d Mississippi, Colonel H. R. Miller. 55th North Carolina, Colonel J. K. Connally.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

First, McGowan's Brigade.—1st South Carolina, Major C. W. McCreary. 1st South Carolina Rifles, Captain W. M. Hadden. 12th South Carolina, Colonel J. L. Miller. 13th South Carolina,

Lieut.-Colonel B. T. Brockman. 14th South Carolina, Lieut.-Colonel J. N. Brown.

Second, Lane's Brigade.—7th North Carolina, Captain J. McLeod Turner. 18th North Carolina, Colonel J. D. Barry. 28th North Carolina, Colonel S. D. Lowe. 33d North Carolina, Colonel C. M. Avery. 37th North Carolina, Colonel W. M. Barbour.

Third, Thomas' Brigade.—14th, 35th, 45th Georgia Regiments. 49th Georgia, Colonel S. T. Player.

Fourth, Scales' Brigade.—13th North Carolina, Colonel J. H. Hyman. 16th North Carolina, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Stowe. 22d North Carolina, Colonel James Conner. 34th North Carolina, Colonel W. L. J. Lowrance. 38th North Carolina, Colonel W. J. Hoke.

ARTILLERY OF THE THIRD CORPS.

Colonel R. LINDSAY WALKER *Commanding.*

Battalion.—Major D. G. McIntosh; Major W. F. Poague. Batteries: Hurt's, Rice's, Johnson's, Wallace's.

Battalion.—Lieut.-Colonel Garnett; Major Richardson. Batteries: Lewis', Maurin's, Moore's, Grandy's.

Battalion.—Major Cutshaw. Batteries: Wyatt's, Graham's, Brooke's, Ward's.

Battalion.—Major Willie P. Pegram. Batteries: Crenshaw's, McGraw's, Marye's, Brander's, Brunson's.

Battalion.—Lieut.-Colonel Cutts; Major Lane. Batteries: Wingfield's, Ross', Patterson's.

LIEUT.-GENERAL J. E. B. STUART'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Hampton's Brigade.—1st North Carolina, 1st South Carolina, 2d South Carolina, Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Jeff. Davis Legion, Phillip's (Georgia) Legion.

Fitz Lee's Brigade.—1st Maryland Battalion: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia Regiments.

W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.—Under Colonel J. R. Chambliss: 2d North Carolina, 9th, 10th, 13th Virginia Regiments.

Robertson's Brigade.—4th and 5th North Carolina Regiments.

W. E. Jones' Brigade.—6th, 7th, 11th Virginia, and 37th Virginia Battalion.

Jenkins' Brigade.—14th, 16th, 17th Virginia Regiments, and 34th and 36th Virginia Battalions.

Imboden's Brigade.—18th Virginia Cavalry, 62d Virginia Infantry (mounted), Virginia Partisan Rangers, McClanahan's Virginia Battery.

STUART'S HORSE ARTILLERY.

Major R. F. BECKHAM.

Breathed's Virginia Battery.

Moorman's Virginia Battery.

Chew's Virginia Battery.

McGregor's Virginia Battery.

Griffin's Maryland Battery.

Hart's South Carolina Battery.

CASUALTIES.

CONNECTICUT.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
5th Regiment.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
14th do.	2	3	2	.....	10	10	42	.....	4	66
17th do.	2	1	11	2	18	4	77	2	94	197
20th do.	1	1	12	.....	5	.....	22	.....	1	28
27th do.	4	1	2	2	8	4	19	.....	4	37
<i>Artillery.</i>										
1st heavy. battery B.	2	Vol	Res.	Not	eng	age	d.			
1st heavy, battery M.	2	do.	do.	Not	eng	age	d.			
Light, 2d battery....	2	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	4	41	18	165	2	110	340
<hr/>										
DELAWARE.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
1st Regiment.....	2	3	2	1	9	10	44	1	12	77
2d do.	4	1	2	2	9	7	54	.....	12	84
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	17	98	1	24	161
<hr/>										
ILLINOIS.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
82d Regiment.	1	3	11	.....	4	1	18	4	85	112
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
8th Regiment.....	1	1	Cav	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	7
12th. (4 companies)..	1	1	Cav	.....	4	3	7	.....	6	20
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	29	4	92	139
<hr/>										
INDIANA.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
7th Regiment.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	3	10
14th do.	1	3	2	.....	6	3	22	.....	.....	31
19th do.	1	1	1	2	25	12	121	4	46	210
20th do.	2	1	3	2	30	9	105	.....	10	156
27th do.	3	1	12	.....	23	8	78	.....	1	110
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st, (Co's I and K)..	Gen	H Q	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
3d, (6 companies) ...	1	1	Cav	1	5	1	20	.....	5	32
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	33	351	4	68	552

MAINE.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
3d Regiment.	2	1	3	1	17	2	57	.....	45	122
4th do.	2	1	3	2	9	3	56	4	70	144
5th do.	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th do.	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th do.	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
10th do.	Pro G'd	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th do.	1	2	1	2	7	5	54	11	153	232
17th do.	3	1	3	1	17	7	105	.....	3	133
19th do.	1	2	2	1	28	11	155	.....	4	199
20th do.	3	1	5	.....	29	6	85	.....	5	125
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Light 2d, battery B..	Art. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
do. 5th, battery E.	Art. ....	.....	1	.....	3	2	11	.....	7	23
do. 6th, battery F.	4 vol. art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment..	3	2	Cav	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	7	112	37	567	15	288	1028

MARYLAND.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
1st Reg't (P. H. B.)	2	1	12	3	20	3	77	.....	1	104
1st do. (E. Shore)	2	1	12	.....	5	.....	18	.....	2	25
3d do.	1	1	12	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	8
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Light, battery A.....	4	Vol	Art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment.....	1	2	Cav	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Purnell Legion, Co. A	1	2	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	4	25	4	103	.....	4	140

MICHIGAN.										
1st Regiment.....	1	1	5	1	4	6	27	.....	4	42
3d do.	3	1	3	.....	7	3	28	.....	7	45
4th do.	2	1	5	1	24	9	55	1	75	165
5th do.	3	1	3	2	17	8	78	.....	4	109
7th do.	3	2	2	2	19	3	41	.....	.....	65
16th do.	3	1	5	3	20	2	32	.....	3	60
24th do.	1	1	1	8	50	13	201	3	88	363
<i>Artillery.</i>										
9th Regiment.....	1	Horse A	rt.	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment.....	2	3	Cav	10	6	37	20	73
5th do.	2	3	Cav	1	7	1	29	18	56

CASUALTIES.

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NEW JERSEY. <i>Continued.</i>	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
5th Regiment	3	2	3	2	11	5	60	.....	16	94
6th do.	3	2	3	.....	1	3	29	.....	8	41
7th do.	3	2	3	1	14	10	76	.....	13	114
8th do.	3	2	3	.....	7	7	31	.....	2	47
11th do.	1	2	3	3	14	9	115	.....	12	153
12th do.	2	3	2	2	21	4	79	.....	9	115
13th do.	3	1	12	.....	1	3	17	.....	.....	21
15th do.	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Light, 1st battery.....	4	Vol	Art.	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9
do. 2d battery.....	Art.	.....	3	.....	1	.....	16	.....	3	20
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment.....	1	2	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	8	72	43	448	.....	63	634
NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
2d Regiment.	3	2	3	3	17	18	119	.....	36	193
5th do.	1	1	2	1	26	4	49	.....	.....	80
12th do.	1	2	3	1	19	5	65	.....	2	92
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Light, 1st Battery ...	3	Vol	Art.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	5	62	27	236	.....	38	368
NEW YORK.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
10th Regiment.....	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
12th do.	Gen	H Q	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th Engineer Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33d Regiment.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39th do.	3	3	2	1	14	3	77	.....	.....	95
40th do.	3	1	3	1	22	4	116	.....	7	150
41st do.	1	1	11	1	14	8	50	.....	2	75
42d do.	3	2	2	.....	15	6	49	.....	4	74
43d do.	3	2	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	5
44th do.	3	1	5	2	24	5	77	.....	3	111
45th do.	1	3	11	.....	11	1	34	14	164	224
49th do.	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
50th Engineer Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52d Regiment.....	3	1	2	1	1	3	23	.....	10	38
54th do.	1	1	11	.....	7	2	45	4	44	102
57th do.	3	1	2	.....	4	2	26	.....	2	34
58th do.	2	3	11	1	1	2	13	.....	3	20

NEW YORK. <i>Continued.</i>		Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>											
59th Regiment.....		3	2	2	.....	6	3	25	.....	.....	34
60th do.		3	2	12	.....	11	2	39	.....	.....	52
61st do.		1	1	2	.....	6	6	50	.....	.....	62
62d do.		3	3	6	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	12
63d do.		2	1	2	.....	5	1	9	1	7	23
64th do.		4	1	2	2	9	7	54	.....	12	84
65th do.		1	3	6	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	9
66th do.		3	1	2	2	3	5	24	1	9	44
67th do.		1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
68th do.		1	1	11	1	7	4	59	2	65	138
69th do.		2	1	2	.....	5	1	13	.....	6	25
70th do.		2	2	3	.....	20	8	85	.....	4	117
71st do.		2	2	3	1	9	6	62	.....	13	91
72d do.		2	2	3	.....	7	7	72	.....	28	114
73d do.		2	2	3	4	47	11	92	.....	8	162
74th do.		2	2	3	.....	12	6	68	.....	3	89
76th do.		2	1	1	2	30	16	116	.....	70	234
77th do.		3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78th do.		3	2	12	.....	6	1	20	1	2	30
80th do.		1	3	1	3	32	15	96	1	23	170
82d do.		1	2	2	3	42	12	120	1	14	192
83d do.		2	2	1	2	4	3	15	.....	58	82
84th do.		2	1	1	.....	13	6	99	.....	99	217
86th do.		2	1	3	1	10	3	48	1	3	66
88th do.		2	1	2	1	6	1	16	.....	4	28
93d do.	Gen Q H	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94th do.		1	2	1	.....	12	6	52	8	167	245
95th do.		2	1	1	.....	7	8	54	1	45	115
97th do.		2	2	1	2	10	9	27	3	75	126
102d do.		3	2	12	2	2	1	16	.....	8	29
104th do.		1	2	1	.....	11	10	81	10	82	194
107th do.		3	1	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
108th do.		2	3	2	3	13	10	76	.....	.....	102
111th do.		3	3	2	3	55	8	169	.....	14	249
119th do.		2	3	11	2	9	4	66	1	58	140
120th do.		2	2	3	7	23	10	144	.....	19	203
121st do.		2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
122d do.		1	3	6	.....	10	2	30	.....	2	44
123d do.		1	1	12	.....	3	1	9	1	.....	14
124th do.		2	1	3	4	24	3	54	.....	5	90
125th do.		3	3	2	2	24	6	98	.....	9	139
126th do.		3	3	2	5	35	9	172	.....	10	231
134th do.		1	2	11	1	41	4	147	2	57	252
136th do.		2	2	11	.....	17	1	88	1	2	109
137th do.		3	2	12	4	36	3	84	.....	10	137
140th do.		3	2	5	1	25	5	84	.....	18	133

NEW YORK. <i>Continued.</i>				Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
145th Regiment.....	1	1	12	.....	1	1	8	.....	.....	10
146th do.	3	2	5	.....	4	2	22	.....	.....	28
147th do.	2	1	1	3	40	9	125	.....	92	269
149th do.	3	2	12	.....	6	3	43	.....	3	55
150th do.	2	1	12	.....	7	.....	23	.....	15	45
154th do.	1	2	11	.....	1	1	20	9	169	200
157th do.	1	3	11	4	23	8	158	6	108	307
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
2d Regiment.....	2	2	Cav	.....	2	1	21	.....	16	40
4th do.	2	2	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th do.	1	3	Cav	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	6
6th do.	2	1	Cav	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8	13
8th do.	1	1	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th do.	2	1	Cav	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	11
10th do.	3	2	Cav	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	9
<i>Artillery.</i>										
1st Light, battery B. Art.	.....	.....	2	1	9	1	15	.....	.....	26
1st do. do. C. Art.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st do. do. D. Art.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	18
1st do. do. G. 4 Vol Art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
1st do. do. I. Art.	.....	.....	11	.....	3	2	8	.....	.....	13
1st do. do. K. 4 Vol Art.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
1st do. do. L&E Art.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	14	.....	1	17
1st do. do. M. Art.	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indep't Light, 1st bat Art.	.....	.....	6	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	12
Light, 3d battery.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. 4th do. ....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	10	.....	1	13
do. 5th do. ....	.....	.....	2	Vol Art.	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
do. 6th do. ....	.....	.....	1	Horse	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
do. 13th do. ....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	11
do. 15th do. ....	.....	.....	1	Vol Art.	3	2	11	.....	.....	16
Total losses.....				74	881	294	3700	69	1687	6705
OHIO.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
4th Regiment.....	1	3	2	2	7	1	16	.....	5	31
5th do.	1	2	12	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	18
7th do.	1	2	12	.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	18
8th do.	1	3	2	1	17	10	73	.....	1	102
25th do.	2	1	11	1	8	5	95	3	72	184
29th do.	1	2	12	2	5	.....	31	.....	.....	38
55th do.	2	2	11	.....	6	1	30	1	11	49
61st do.	1	3	11	2	4	6	30	2	10	54
66th do.	1	2	12	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	17

OHIO. <i>Continued.</i>	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	M n.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>										
73d Regiment.....	2	2	11	.....	21	3	117	.....	4	145
75th do.	2	1	11	2	14	7	67	4	92	186
82d do.	2	3	11	4	13	14	71	2	77	181
107th do.	2	1	11	.....	23	8	103	.....	77	211
<i>Artillery.</i>										
1st Light, battery H.	3	Vol	Art.	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
1st do. do. I. Art.	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
1st do. do. K. Art.	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	10	.....	2	15
1st do. do. L. Art.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment...H. Q. G'd	3	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th do. ..	2	2	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....	15	124	60	709	12	351	1271

PENNSYLVANIA.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
11th Regiment	2	2	1	.....	6	8	56	.....	62	132
23d do.	1	3	6	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	14
26th do.	1	2	3	1	29	10	166	.....	7	213
27th do.	1	2	11	2	3	3	26	1	76	111
28th do.	1	2	12	.....	3	1	20	.....	3	27
29th do.	2	2	12	2	13	.....	43	.....	8	66
46th do.	1	1	12	.....	2	1	9	.....	1	13
49th do.	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53d do.	4	1	2	.....	7	11	56	.....	6	80
56th do.	2	1	1	1	13	5	55	2	54	130
57th do.	1	1	3	2	9	9	37	3	55	115
61st do.	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
62d do.	2	1	5	4	24	10	97	.....	40	175
63d do.	1	1	3	.....	1	3	26	.....	4	34
68th do.	1	1	3	3	4	9	117	.....	19	152
69th do.	2	2	2	4	36	8	72	2	15	137
71st do.	2	2	2	2	19	3	55	3	16	98
72d do.	2	2	2	2	42	7	138	.....	2	191
73d do.	1	2	11	.....	7	.....	27	.....	.....	34
74th do.	1	3	11	2	8	4	36	2	58	110
75th do.	2	3	11	3	16	5	84	.....	3	111
81st do.	1	1	2	.....	5	5	44	.....	8	62
82d do.	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
83d do.	3	1	5	1	9	3	42	.....	.....	55
84th do.	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88th do.	2	2	1	.....	3	3	51	4	45	106
90th do.	2	2	1	1	7	3	42	1	39	93
91st do.	3	2	5	.....	3	2	14	.....	.....	19

PENNSYLVANIA. <i>Continued.</i>		Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Infantry.</i>											
93d	Regiment	3	3	6	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10
95th	do.	2	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
96th	do.	2	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
98th	do.	3	3	6	.....	2	9	.....	.....	11
99th	do.	2	1	3	1	17	4	77	11	110	
102d	do.	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105th	do.	1	1	3	1	7	14	101	9	132	
106th	do.	2	2	2	1	8	9	45	1	64	
107th	do.	1	2	1	.....	11	8	48	6	92
109th	do.	2	2	12	.....	3	6	.....	1	10
110th	do.	3	1	3	.....	8	6	39	.....	53
111th	do.	2	2	12	.....	5	1	16	.....	22
114th	do.	1	1	3	.....	9	1	85	3	57
115th	do.	3	2	3	.....	3	18	.....	3	24
116th	do.	2	1	2	.....	2	11	1	8	22
118th	do.	1	1	5	1	2	3	16	3	25	
119th	do.	3	1	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
121st	do.	1	3	1	.....	12	5	101	1	60
139th	do.	3	3	6	.....	1	3	16	.....	20
140th	do.	3	1	2	3	34	8	136	3	57	
141st	do.	1	1	3	.....	25	6	97	21	149
142d	do.	1	3	1	3	10	11	117	2	68	
143d	do.	2	3	1	1	20	10	130	91	252	
145th	do.	4	1	2	1	9	8	58	8	84	
147th	do.	1	2	12	1	4	.....	15	.....	20
148th	do.	1	1	2	1	18	6	95	5	125	
149th	do.	2	3	1	1	33	12	159	4	127	
150th	do.	2	3	1	2	27	10	141	4	80	
151st	do.	1	3	1	2	29	7	195	2	100	
153d	do.	1	1	11	1	22	3	135	46	211	
155th	do.	3	2	5	.....	6	2	11	.....	19
1st	do. Reserves	1	3	5	.....	8	3	35	.....	46
2d	do. do.	1	3	5	.....	3	2	31	1	37
5th	do. do.	3	3	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
6th	do. do.	1	3	5	.....	2	1	21	.....	24
9th	do. do.	3	3	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
10th	do. do.	3	3	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
11th	do. do.	3	3	5	1	2	3	35	.....	41
12th	do. do.	3	3	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
13th, or 1st	Rifles	1	3	5	2	5	8	31	2	48	
<i>Artillery.</i>											
1st light,	battery B.	Art.	1	3	1	8	12
1st do.	do. F & G	3	Vol Art.	6	1	13	3	23
1st do.	do. C & F	1	Vol Art.	1	5	18	4	28
1st do.	do. E.	Art.	12	3	3	3
3d heavy,	sec. bat. H	1	2	Cav

PENNSYLVANIA. <i>Continued.</i>			Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Cavalry.</i>												
1st Regiment.....	1	2	Cav			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
2d do.	Gen	II Q				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d do.	1	2	Cav			.....	.....	5	10	.....	6	21
4th do.	3	2	do.			.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6th do.	Res.	1	do.			.....	3	.....	7	.....	2	12
8th do.	2	2	do.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th do.	3	2	do.			.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
17th do.	2	1	do.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
18th do.	1	3	do.			.....	2	.....	4	.....	8	14
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....			54	636	287	3453	44	1402	5876
RHODE ISLAND.												
<i>Infantry.</i>												
2d Regiment.....	2	3	6			.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	7
<i>Artillery.</i>												
1st light, battery A.	Art.	.....	2			.....	3	1	27	.....	1	32
1st do. do. B.	do.	.....	2			1	6	1	18	.....	2	28
1st do. do. C.	do.	.....	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st do. do. E.	do.	.....	3			.....	3	2	24	.....	1	30
1st do. do. G.	do.	.....	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....			1	13	4	74	.....	5	97
VERMONT.												
<i>Infantry.</i>												
2d Regiment.....	2	2	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d do.	2	2	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th do.	2	2	6			.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th do.	2	2	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th do.	2	2	6			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th do.	3	3	1			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th do.	3	3	1			.....	10	4	99	.....	10	123
14th do.	3	3	1			1	18	1	66	.....	21	107
15th do.	3	3	1			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th do.	3	3	1			.....	16	5	97	.....	1	119
<i>Cavalry.</i>												
1st Regiment.....	1	3	Cav			.....	13	3	22	.....	27	65
Total losses.....	.....	.....	.....			1	57	13	285	.....	59	415
WEST VIRGINIA.												
<i>Infantry.</i>												
7th Regiment.....	1	3	2			.....	5	1	40	.....	1	47

WEST VIRGINIA. <i>Continued.</i>	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Light, bat. C	3	Vol	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment	1	3	Cav	2	2	3	1	1	3	12
3d do.	2	1	Cav	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Total losses	.....	.....	.....	2	9	4	43	1	8	67
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
2d Regiment	1	1	1	1	25	11	144	5	47	233
3d do.	3	1	12	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....	10
5th do.	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th do.	1	1	1	2	28	7	109	.....	22	169
7th do.	1	1	1	.....	21	10	95	1	51	178
26th do.	2	3	11	2	24	11	118	2	60	217
Total losses	.....	.....	.....	5	100	40	473	8	180	806
UNITED STATES.										
<i>Infantry.</i>										
2d Regiment	2	2	5	1	5	4	51	.....	6	67
3d do.	1	2	5	.....	6	4	62	.....	1	73
4th do.	1	2	5	.....	10	2	28	.....	.....	40
6th do.	1	2	5	.....	4	1	39	.....	.....	44
7th do.	2	2	5	1	11	3	42	.....	2	59
8th do.	Gen II Q	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th do.	2	2	5	1	15	5	27	.....	3	51
11th do.	2	2	5	3	16	7	85	.....	9	120
12th do.	1	2	5	1	7	4	67	.....	13	92
14th do.	1	2	5	.....	18	2	108	.....	4	132
17th do.	2	2	5	1	24	13	105	.....	7	150
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>										
1st Regiment	2	1	3	1	5	4	33	.....	6	49
2d do.	2	1	3	.....	5	4	19	1	14	43
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
1st Regiment	Res.	1	Cav	.....	1	.....	9	.....	5	15
2d do.	Res.	1	Cav	.....	3	1	6	1	6	17
5th do.	Res.	1	Cav	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
6th do.	Res.	1	Cav	.....	6	5	23	5	203	242
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Battery.										
1st, E and G	Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st, H	1 Reg	ular	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	1	10
1st, I.	Art.	.....	2	.....	1	1	23	.....	.....	25

UNITED STATES. <i>Continued.</i>	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or Missing.		TOTAL.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<i>Artillery.</i> <i>Battery.</i>										
1st, K	Horse	se	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
2d, A	Horse	se	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
2d, B and L	Horse	se	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
2d, D	Art.	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d, G	Art.	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d, M	Horse	se	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3d, C	Horse	se	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d, F and K	1 Reg	ular	.....	1	8	.....	14	.....	1	24
4th, A	Art.	.....	2	1	5	1	31	.....	.....	38
4th, B	Art.	.....	1	.....	2	2	29	.....	3	36
4th, C	1 Reg	ular	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	18
4th, E	Horse	se	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4th, F	Art.	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4th, G	Art.	.....	11	1	1	.....	11	.....	4	17
4th, K	Art.	.....	3	.....	2	1	18	.....	4	25
5th, C	1 Reg	ular	.....	.....	2	2	12	.....	.....	16
5th, D	Art.	.....	5	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	13
5th, F	Art.	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th, I	Art.	.....	5	.....	1	1	18	.....	2	22
5th, K	Art.	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total losses .....	.....	.....	.....	13	169	70	912	7	295	1466
RECAPITULATION.										
Total loss of Enlisted Men..				238	2814	1101	13290	170	5092	22705
Total loss of Field and Staff				9	11	38	68	12	160	298
Total loss of Army of the Potomac				247	2825	1139	13358	182	5252	23003

THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

1892

LOCATIONS OF REGIMENTAL AND BRIGADE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

Regiments marked thus * Monuments not yet erected:

CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
5	McDougall,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
14	Smyth,	2	North Hancock Avenue.
14	Smyth,	2	(Marker) Bliss Buildings.
17	Ames,	11	East Howard Avenue.
17	Ames,	11	Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
20	McDougall,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
27	Brooke,	2	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
27	Brooke,	2	(Marker) Rose Grove.

CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY.

2d Bat. Sterling, Res. South Hancock Avenue.

DELAWARE INFANTRY.

1	Smyth,	2	North Hancock Avenue.
1	Smyth,	2	(Marker) Bliss Buildings.
2	Brooke,	2	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.

ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

82 VonAmsberg 11 West Howard Avenue.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

8	Gamble,	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
8	Co. E. 1st Shot,	Chambersburg Pike, 1½ miles west.
12	Gamble, 4 Cos.	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.

INDIANA INFANTRY.

7	Cutler,	1	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
14	Carroll,	2	East Cemetery Hill.
19	Meredith,	1	West Reynolds Avenue, Willoughby Run.
20	Ward,	3	Sickles Avenue, Grove South of Wheat field.
27	Colgrove,	12	Slocum Avenue, Near Rock Creek.
27	Colgrove,	12	(Marker) Spangler's Meadow.

INDIANA CAVALRY.

* 1	Cos. I & K,	11	Gen. Hdqtrs.
3	Gamble, (6 Cos.)		North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.

MAINE INFANTRY.

3	Ward,	3	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
3	Ward,	3	(Marker) South Sem. Ridge, Sherfy Grove.
4	Ward,	3	Devil's Den, Valley of Death.
5	Bartlett,	6	South Sedgwick Avenue.
6	Russell,	6	Wright Avenue, East of Big Round Top.
7	Neill,	6	Neill Avenue, Wolf Hill.
10	Prov. Guard,	12	Baltimore Pike, Spangler's Field.
16	Paul,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
16	Paul,		(Marker) Mummasburg Road, N. Sem. Ridge.
17	DeTrobriand,	3	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
19	Harrow,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
19	Harrow,	2	(Marker) S. Hancock Avenue, where Hancock Wounded.

MAINE INFANTRY—Continued.

Reg. Brigade. Corps.	Location.
20 Vincent,	5 Sykes Avenue, S. E. Slope, Little Round Top.
20 Vincent,	5 Sykes Avenue, Big Round Top.
20 2 Cos.	5 (Marker) S. E. of Monument, Little Round Top.
2d Co. D. S. S.	Slyder Buildings, on Left Flank.

MAINE CAVALRY.

1 Gregg,	Hanover Road, on Right Flank.
*1 Co. L. Gen. 1 Hdqtrs.	

MAINE ARTILLERY.

2d B Hall,	1 Chambersburg Pike, McPherson Ridge.
2d B Hall,	1 (Marker) National Cemetery.
5th E Stevens,	1 Slocum Avenue, Stevens Knoll.
5th E Stevens,	1 (Marker) North Sem. Ridge, Seminary Lane.
6th F Dow,	Res. South Hancock Avenue.

MARYLAND INFANTRY.

1 P. H. B. Lockwood,	12 Slocum Ave., near Spangler's Springs.
1 E. S. Lockwood,	12 Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
3 McDougall,	12 Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
2 Confd. Stewart	2 Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
2 Confd. Stewart,	(Advance M'k'r) Slocum Av., W. Slope Ravine.

MARYLAND CAVALRY.

1 McIntosh,	Cavalry Battle Field, on Right Flank.
Purnell Legion, McIntosh,	Cavalry Battle Field, on Right Flank.

MARYLAND ARTILLERY.

1st Rigby,	Res. Powers Hill.
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MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

S. S.	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
1 Tilton.	5 Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
3 DeTrobriand,	3 Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
4 Sweitzer,	5 Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
5 DeTrobriand,	3 Sickles Avenue, Loop Grove.
7 Hall,	2 Central Hancock Avenue.
16 Vincent,	5 Sykes Avenue, S. W. Slope Little Round Top.
24 Meredith,	1 West Reynolds Avenue, Reynolds Grove.

MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

1 } Custer's	Cavalry Battle Field, on Right Flank.
5 } Brigade,	
6 }	
7 }	

MICHIGAN ARTILLERY.

9th Daniels, Horse	South Hancock Avenue.
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MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

1st Co. S. S. Gibbon	2 North Hancock Avenue.
2d Co. S. S. Tilton,	5 Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
1 Carr,	3 Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road.
2 Colgrove,	12 Slocum Ave., S. Culp's Hill, near Rock Creek.
7 Eustis,	6 South Sedgwick Avenue.
9 Sweitzer,	5 Sykes Avenue, North Slope Big Round Top.
10 Eustis,	6 South Sedgwick Avenue.
11 Carr,	3 Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road.
12 Baxter,	1 Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.

MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY—Continued.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
12	Baxter,	1	(Marker) North Hancock Ave., Zeigler's Grove.
12	Baxter,	1	(Marker) South Hancock Avenue.
13	Paul,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
15	Harrow,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
15	Harrow,	2	(Ward Killed) Field S. W. of Copse of Trees.
16	Carr,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road.
18	Tilton,	5	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
19	Hall,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
20	Hall,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
22	Tilton,	5	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
28	Kelly,	2	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
32	Sweitzer,	5	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
*32 Co. C. Hdqtrs. Guard Artillery.			
33	Smith,	11	Slocum Avenue, N. W. of Stevens Knoll.
37	Eustis,	6	South Sedgwick Avenue.

MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

1	Hdqs.	6	South Sedgwick Avenue.
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MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY.

1st A.	McCartney,	6	National Cemetery.
3d C.	Walcot,	5	Field North of Valley of Death
5th E.	Phillips, Res.		Sickles Avenue, Sunken Road.
9th	Bigelow, Res.		Sickles Avenue, Sunken Road.
9th	Bigelow, Res.		(Limber Chest) At Trostle Buildings.
9th	Bigelow, Res.		(Haversack) Hancock Ave., Zeigler's Grove.

MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

*1	Harrow,	2	South Hancock Avenue.
1	Harrow,	2	(Marker) Section Graves, National Cemetery.
*2d Co. S. S. Attached.			

NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

2d	Burling,	3	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
5th	Cross,	2	Sickles Avenue, Grove South of Wheat Field.
12th	Carr,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road.
1st Co. E. S. S.	}		South Hancock Avenue.
2d Cos. F. & G. S. S.			

NEW HAMPSHIRE ARTILLERY.

*1st	Edgell's, Res.		National Cemetery.
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NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

NEW SECTET IN ANTY.

1	}	N. J. Brigade 6	North Sedgwick Avenue, Weikert's Hill.	
2				Torbert's
3				Monument
4				
15				
4	Train Guard,	(Marker) South of Powers Hill, at Cross Roads.		
*4	3 Cos.	6 Provost Guard.		
5	Burling,	3 Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road.		
6	Burling,	3 Crawford Avenue, Valley of Death.		
7	Burling,	3 Sickles Excelsior Avenue.		
8	Burling,	3 Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.		
11	Carr,	3 Sickles Avenue, Emmitsburg Road		
12	Smyth,	2 North Hancock Avenue.		
12	Smyth,	2 (Marker) Bliss Buildings.		
13	Colgrove,	12 Slocum Avenue, near Rock Creek.		

NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
1	McIntosh,		Cavalry Battle Field on Right Flank.
*1	Co. L.	Hdqtrs.	6.

NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY.

1st A.	Heximer's,	Res.	South Hancock Avenue.
2d B.	Clark's,	3	Sickles Excelsior Avenue.

NEW YORK INFANTRY.

* 8	1 Co.	Hdqtrs.	11.
10	Smith,	2	Meade Avenue.
12	Cos. D. & E.	5	(Hdqtrs.) 12th and 44th, Little Round Top.
15	(3 Cos. Engineers,)	(15 and 50.)	Pleasanton Avenue.
39	Willard,	2	S. E. Cor. Meade and Hancock Avenues.
40	De Trobriand,	3	Valley of Death, Plum Run.
41	Von Gilsa,	11	Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
42	Hall,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
43	Neill,	6	Neill Avenue, Wolf Hill.
44	Vincent,	5	(44th and 12th), Little Round Top.
45	Von Amsberg,	11	West Howard Avenue.
49	Neill,	6	Neill Avenue, Wolf Hill.
50	Engineers,		(50th and 15th), Pleasanton Avenue.
52	Zook,	2	Sickles Avenue, Grove East of Loop.
54	Von Gilsa,	11	Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
57	Zook,	2	Sickles Avenue, West Wheat Field at Grove.
58	Krzyzanowski,	11	East Howard Avenue.
* 59	Hall,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
60	Green,	72	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
61	Cross,	2	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
62	Nevin,	6	Field North of Valley of Death.
63	Kelly's	2	} Sickles Avenue, Grove East of Loop.
69	N. Y. Irish		
88	Brigade,		
64	Brooke,	2	Brooke Avenue, Rose Grove.
65	Shaler,	6	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
66	Zook,	2	Sickles Avenue, Grove East of Loop.
67	Shaler,	6	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
68	Von Gilsa,	11	Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
70	Sickles	3	} Sickles Excelsior Avenue, also Regimental Markers.
71	or		
72	Brewster's		
73	Excelsior		
74	Brigade,		
76	Cutler,	1	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
76	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Slocum Avenue, Culp's Hill Summit.
77	Neill,	6	Powers Hill.
78	Green,	12	(78 and 102) Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
80	Biddle,	1	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
82	Harrow,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
83	Baxter,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
84	Cutler,	1	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
84	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Reynolds Avenue, McPherson Ridge.
84	Cutler,	1	(Bronze Tablet) Slocum Avenue, at Ravine.
86	Ward,	3	Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den Hill.
93	Gen. Hdqtrs.		Meade Avenue.
94	Paul,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
95	Cutler,	1	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
95	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Reynolds Avenue, McPherson Ridge.
95	Cutler,	1	(Marker) N. Seminary Ridge, Reynolds Ave.

NEW YORK INFANTRY—Continued.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
95	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Chambersburg Pike, Sem. Ridge.
95	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Slocum Ave, summit of Culp's Hill.
97	Baxter,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
102	Green,	12	(102 and 78) Slocum Avenue North Culp's Hill.
104	Paul,	1	Reynolds Avenue. N. Seminary Ridge.
107	Colgrove,	12	Slocum Avenue, near Spangler's Springs.
108	Smyth,	2	North Hancock Avenue, Zeigler's Grove.
111	Willard,	2	North Hancock Avenue.
119	Krzyzanowski,	11	East Howard Avenue.
120	Brewster,	3	Sickles Excelsior Avenue.
121	Bartlett,	6	Sykes Avenue, North Slope Little Round Top.
122	Shaler,	6	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
123	Green,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
124	Ward,	3	Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den Hill.
125	Willard,	2	North Hancock Avenue.
125	Willard,	2	(Marker) Codori Thicket.
126	Willard,	2	North Hancock Avenue, Zeigler's Grove.
Willard Brig. Marker, Sickles Excelsior Avenue.			
134	Coster,	11	East Cemetery Hill.
136	Smith,	11	Taneytown Road, W. of National Cemetery.
137	Green,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
140	Weed,	5	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
145	McDougall,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
146	Weed,	5	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
147	Cutler,	1	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
147	Cutler,	1	(Marker) Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
149	Green,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
150	Lockwood,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
150	Lockwood,	12	(Marker) At Trostle Buildings.
154	Coster,	11	North Stratton Street, Kuhn's Meadow.
157	Von Amsberg,	11	Right of Line, West Howard Avenue.
157	Von Amsberg,	11	Left of Line, West Howard Avenue.
157	Von Amsberg,	11	(Marker) Carlisle Road.
Cos. A B D and H S S Ward. South Seminary Ridge, Sherfy Grove.			

NEW YORK CAVALRY.

2	Huey,	Pleasanton Avenue.
4	Huey,	Pleasanton Avenue.
5	Farnsworth,	Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank.
6	Devin,	Buford Avenue, Forney Ridge.
*6	Cos. D. and K.	2 Hdqtrs.
8	Gamble,	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
9	Devin,	Buford Avenue, Forney Ridge.
10	Gregg,	Hanover Road, on Right Flank.
*	Onedia,	(Guards and Orderlies) Meade Avenue.

NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

1st B	Rorty,	2	Central Hancock Avenue.
1	C Barnes,	5	South Sedgwick Avenue.
1	D Winslow,	3	Sickles Avenue Wheat Field.
1	E Attached to L1.		East Cemetery Hill.
1st G	Ames,	Res.	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
1	G Ames,	Res.	(Marker) South Hancock Avenue.
1	I Wiedrich,	11	East Cemetery Hill.
1	K Fitzhugh,	Res.	South Hancock Avenue.
1	L Reynolds,	1	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.

NEW YORK ARTILLERY—Continued.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
1	M	Winegar, 12	Powers Hill.
1st	Cowan,	6	Central Hancock Ave., High Water Mark.
3rd	Harn,	6	Taneytown Road, Rear of N. Cemetery.
4th	Smith.	3	Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den Hill.
5th	Taft.	Res.	National Cemetery.
6th	Martin, Horse,		Taneytown Road, North of Meade's Hdqtrs.
10th	Attached,		Sickles Avenue, Sunken Road.
11th	Attached,		North Hancock Avenue.
13th	Wheeler,	11	West Howard Avenue.
14th	Attached,		(Tablet) On Irish Brigade Monument.
15th	Hart,	Res.	Sickles Excelsior Avenue.

OHIO INFANTRY.

4	Carroll,	2	East Cemetery Hill.
4	Cos. G. and I.	2	(Marker) Emmittsburg Road.
5	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, along South Ravine.
5	Candy,	12	(Marker) Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
7	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
8	Carroll,	2	Emmittsburg Road.
25	Ames,	11	(25 and 75) East Howard Ave. Barlow's Knoll.
25	Ames,	11	(25 and 75) Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
29	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
55	Smith,	11	Taneytown Road, N. W. of N. Cemetery.
61	Von Amsberg,	11	West Howard Avenue.
61	Von Amsberg,	11	(Marker) National Cemetery.
66	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
73	Smith,	11	Taneytown Road, W. of National Cemetery.
75	Ames,	11	(75 and 25) East Howard Avenue, Barlow Knoll.
75	Ames,	11	(75 and 25) Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
82	Krzyzanowski,	11	East Howard Avenue.
107	Ames,	11	East Howard Avenue.
107	Ames,	11	(Marker) East Cemetery Hill, N. of reservoir.

OHIO CAVALRY.

1	Cos. A & C,	Taneytown Road, Pleasanton's Hdqtrs.
6	Huey,	Taneytown Road, Pleasanton's Hdqtrs.

OHIO ARTILLERY.

1st	L, Gibbs,	5	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
1st	l, Dilger,	11	West Howard Avenue.
1st	K, Heckman,	11	Corner of Carlisle and Lincoln Streets, Gbg.
1st	H, Huntington,	Res.	National Cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE INFANTRY.

1	McCandless,	5	Crawford Avenue, East Wheat Field.
*1	Co. K, "	5	(Marker) Gettysburg Co. Stone Fence, East Wheat Field.
2	McCandless,	5	Crawford Avenue, East Wheat Field.
5	Fisher,	5	Big Round Top.
6	McCandless,	5	N. E. of Wheat Field, beyond Road.
9	Fisher,	5	Valley between the Round Tops.
10	Fisher,	5	Valley between the Round Tops.
11	Fisher,	5	Crawford Avenue, East Wheat Field.
12	Fisher,	5	Big Round Top.
13	McCandless,	5	1st Rifles, Crawford Avenue Grove South of Wheat Field.

PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
11	Baxter,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
23	Shaler,	6	Slocum Avenue North Culp's Hill.
26	Carr,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road.
27	Coster,	11	East Cemetery Hill.
27	Coster,	11	North Stratton St., Kuhn's Meadow.
28	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
29	Kane,	12	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
29	Kane,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
46	McDougall,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
49	Russell,	6	Wright Avenue, East of Big Round Top.
53	Brooke,	2	Brooke Avenue, Rose Grove.
56	Cutler,	1	North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
57	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road, at Sherfy's.
61	Neill,	6	Neill Avenue, Wolf Hill.
62	Sweitzer,	5	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
63	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road, opposite Peach Orchard.
68	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
68	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Sunken Road.
69	Webb,	2	Central Hancock Ave., Stone Fence, Angle.
71	Webb,	2	Central Hancock Ave., Stone Fence, Angle.
72	Webb,	2	Central Hancock Ave., Stone Fence, Angle.
72	Webb,	2	Central Hancock Ave., North of Copse.
73	Coster,	11	East Cemetery Hill.
74	Von Amsberg,	11	West Howard Avenue.
74	Von Amsberg,	11	(Marker) National Cemetery.
75	Krzyzanowski,	11	East Howard Avenue.
75	Krzyzanowski,	11	National Cemetery.
81	Cross,	2	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
82	Shaler,	6	Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
83	Vincent,	5	Sykes Ave., South Slope, Little Round Top.
84	Carr,	3	Pleasanton Avenue.
88	Baxter,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
88	Baxter,	1	(Marker) Forneys Field, N. Seminary Ridge.
88	Baxter,	1	(Marker) N. Hancock Avenue, Ziegler's Grove.
88	Baxter,	1	(Marker) South Hancock Avenue.
90	Baxter,	1	(Tree) Reynolds Ave., North Seminary Ridge.
90	Baxter,	1	(Eagle) N. Hancock Avenue, Ziegler's Grove.
90	Baxter,	1	(Boulder) South Hancock Avenue.
90	Baxter,	1	(Howell Tablet) Main St., Lutheran Church.
91	Weed,	5	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
91	Weed,		(Marker, Weed wounded), Summit Little Round Top.
93	Nevin,	6	South Sedgwick Avenue.
93	Nevin,	6	Field North of Valley of Death.
95	Bartlett,	6	At Road, North of Valley of Death.
96	Bartlett,	6	At Road, North of Valley of Death.
98	Nevin,	6	Field North of Valley of Death.
98	Nevin,	6	Sykes Ave., North Slope Little Round Top.
99	Ward,	3	Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den Hill.
99	Ward,	3	North Hancock Avenue.
102	Nevin,	6	Field North of Valley of Death.
105	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road.
106	Webb,	2	Central Hancock Avenue, Near Copse.
106	Webb,	2	Emmittsburg Road, Codori Buildings.

PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY—Continued.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
106	Webb,	2	(Marker) East Cemetery Hill.
107	Paul,	1	Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge.
109	Kane,	12	Slocum Avenue, in Ravine.
110	De Trobriand,	3	Sickles Avenue, S. W. Wheat Field.
111	Kane,	12	Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill.
114	Graham,	3	Sickles Av., Emmittsburg Rd., Sherfy's Yard.
115	Burling,	3	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
116	Kelly,	2	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
118	Tilton,	5	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
118	Tilton,	5	(Marker) Along Road, North of Loop Grove.
118	Tilton,	5	North Slope of Big Round Top.
119	Russell,	6	Wright Avenue, East of Big Round Top.
119	Russell,	6	North Slope of Big Round Top.
121	Biddle,	1	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
121	Biddle,	1	Central Hancock Avenue.
139	Nevin,	6	Field North of Valley of Death.
139	Nevin,	6	Sickles Excelsior Avenue.
140	Zook,	2	Sickles Avenue, at Loop.
140	Zook,	2	(Small) Sickles Avenue, Loop Grove.
141	Graham,	3	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
142	Biddle,	1	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
143	Stone,	1	Reynolds Avenue, Chambersburg Pike.
145	Brooke,	2	Brooke Avenue, Rose Grove.
147	Candy,	12	Slocum Avenue, West of South Ravine.
147	Candy,	12	(Marker) North Slope of Little Round Top.
148	Cross,	2	Sickles Avenue, Wheat Field.
149	Stone,	1	Chambersburg Pike, McPherson Ridge.
149	Stone,	1	Central Hancock Avenue.
149	Co. D,	1	Seminary Ridge, Shultz House.
150	Stone,	1	West Reynold Avenue, McPherson Ridge.
150	Stone,	1	Central Hancock Avenue.
151	Biddle,	1	South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
153	Von Gilsa,	11	East Howard Avenue, Barlow's Knoll.
153	Von Gilsa,	11	Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
155	Weed,	5	Sykes Avenue, Little Round Top.
26	Emergency Regt., (Statue) West Main Street.		

PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

1	McIntosh,	Central Hancock Avenue.
*1	Co. H, Hdqtrs.	6
2	Provost Guard,	Meade Avenue.
3	McIntosh,	Cavalry Battlefield on Right Flank.
4	Gregg,	South Hancock Avenue.
6	Merritt,	Emmittsburg Road, 1½ miles South of Peach Orchard.
6	Cos. E & I, Hdqtrs.	Meade Avenue, Meade's Hdqtrs.
8	Huey,	Pleasanton Avenue.
16	Gregg,	Deardorff Farm, on Right Flank.
17	Devin,	Buford Avenue, Forney Ridge.
*17	Cos. D & H,	5 Hdqtrs.
28	Farnsworth,	Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

/	1st B, Cooper,	1	East Cemetery Hill.
	1st B, Cooper,	1	(Marker) East Cemetery Hill.
	C, Thompson, Res.		Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.

PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY—Continued.

Reg. Brigade. Corps.	Location.
F. Hampton,	Sickles Avenue, Peach Orchard.
C. & F. Hampton,	South Hancock Avenue.
E Knapp,	5 Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
E Knapp,	5 Powers Hill.
F & G, Ricketts Res.	East Cemetery Hill.
3d H, Rank,	Hanover Road, on Right Flank.

RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY.

2 Eustis,	6 South Sedgwick Avenue.
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RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

1st A, Arnold,	2 North Hancock Avenue.
1st B, Brown,	2 Central Hancock Avenue.
1st B, Brown,	2 (Marker) Field West of Copse.
1st E, Randolph,	3 Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road.

WEST VA. INFANTRY.

7 Carroll,	2 Steinwehr Avenue, Cemetery Hill.
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WEST VA. CAVALRY.

1 Farnsworth,	Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank
3 2 Cos. Devin,	Buford Avenue, Forney Ridge.

WEST VA. ARTILLERY.

1st C, Hill Res.	National Cemetery.
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VERMONT INFANTRY.

2 } 3 } 4 } 5 } 6 }	Grant,	6 (Lion) Wright Ave., E. of Big Round Top.
12 } 13 } 14 } 15 } 16 }	Stannard,	1 (Corinthian Column) South Hancock Avenue Also 3 Markers, 13th Regiment.
16	Stannard,	1 South-east of Column, Codori Thicket.
1	Co. F, S. S.	South Seminary Ridge, Sherfy Grove.
2	Cos. E & H, S. S.	Slyder Farm Buildings, on Left Flank.

VERMONT CAVALRY.

1 Farnsworth,	Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank.
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WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

2 Meredith,	1 West Reynolds Avenue, Reynolds Grove.
2 Meredith, Co. F,	(Marker) Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
3 Colgrove,	12 Slocum Avenue, Grove near Rock Creek.
5 Russell,	6 Wright Avenue, East of Big Round Top.
6 Meredith,	1 North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge.
6 Meredith,	1 (Marker) Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
7 Meredith,	1 West Reynolds Avenue, Reynolds Grove.
7 Meredith,	1 (Marker) Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill.
26 Krzyzanowski,	11 East Howard Avenue.
1 Co. G, S. S.	Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road.

U. S. INFANTRY.

3d } 4 } 6 } 12 } 14 }	Day,	5 Devil's Den Ridge, in Grove between Wheat Field and Devils Den.
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U. S. INFANTRY—Continued.

Reg.	Brigade.	Corps.	Location.
2	Burbank, 5		Devil's Den Ridge, along Grove bet. Wheat Field and Devil's Den.
7			
10			
11			
17			
8	Detached Hdqtrs.		
2	U. S. S. S. (8 Cos.) Stoughton, West of Slyder House.		

U. S. CAVALRY.

1	Merritt,	Emmitsburg Road, on Left Flank.
2	"	" " " "
5	"	" " " "
6	"	At Fairfield, Pa.
Detachments of 1st, 2d,		Regts., Gen'l Hdqtrs.

U. S. ARTILLERY.

1st E & G,	Randol,	Horse,	Cavalry Battlefield, Right Flank
1st H,	Eakin,	Res.	National Cemetery.
1st I,	Woodruff,	2	N. Hancock Ave., Ziegler's Grove.
1st K,	Graham,	Horse,	Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank.
2d A,	Calif,	Horse,	W. Reynolds Ave., McP. Ridge.
2d B & L,	Heaton,	Horse,	Field front of Granite S. House.
2d D,	Williston,	6	Taneytown Road, South of S. Patterson Buildings.
2d M,	Pennington,	Horse,	Cavalry Battlefield, Right Flank.
2d G,	Butler,	6	
3d F & K,	Turnbull,	Res.	Sickles Ave., Emmitsburg Road.
4th A,	Cushing,	2	Central Hancock Ave., at Angle.
4th B,	Stewart,	1	East Cemetery Hill.
4th C,	Thomas,	Res.	South Hancock Avenue.
4th E,	Elder,	Horse,	Kilpatrick Ave., on Left Flank.
4th F,	Rugg,	12	Balt. Pike, H. Spangler's Field.
4th G,	Wilkeson,	11	E. Howard Ave., Barlows Knoll.
4th K,	Seeley,	3	Sickles Ave., Emmitsburg Road.
5th C,	Weir,	Res.	S. Hancock Ave., Walnut Tree.
5th D,	Hazlett,	5	S yes Ave., Little Round Top.
5th F,	Martin,	6	
5th I,	Watson,	5	Field between Trostle and Weikert Buildings.
5th K,	Kinzie,	12	Balt. Pike, H. Spangler's Field.

MISCELLANEOUS MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS AND TABLETS.

National Monument—National Cemetery.
 New York State Monument—National Cemetery.
 Gen'l Reynolds Statue—National Cemetery.
 Gen'l Reynolds Killed—Reynolds Avenue, Reynolds Grove.
 Gen'l Zook Killed—Wheat Field.
 Col. Taylor Killed—Crawford Avenue, Valley of Death.
 Maj Palmer Killed—Slocum Avenue, North Culps Hill.
 Gen'l Hancock Wounded—South Hancock Avenue.
 Col. Vincent Wounded—Little Round Top.
 Gen'l Armistead Wounded—Central Hancock Avenue, Angle.
 Lieut. Cushing Central Hancock Avenue, Angle.
 Gen'l Warren Statue—Little Round Top.

**MISCELLANEOUS MONUMENTS, MEMORIALS AND
TABLETS—Continued.**

Lieut. Col. Merwin Killed—At Road North Wheat Field.
 Capt. Chapman Killed—At Road North Wheat Field.
 Bliss Property Marker—Codori Farm, 3d Field West of Anglc.
 Home of John Burns—West Main Street.
 Jenny Wade Killed—House, South Baltimore Street.
 Gen'l Lee's Hdqtrs.—Chambersburg Pike, Seminary Ridge.
 Gen'l Meade's Hdqtrs.—Taneytown Road, South of Nat. Cemetery.
 Sandoe Killed Marker, Co. B, Ind. Emergency Co.—Balto. Pike.
 High Water Mark—Central Hancock Avenue.
 Copse of Trees—Central Hancock Avenue.
 Cavalry Shaft—Cavalry Battlefield on Right Flank.
 Lieut. Hazlett Killed—Marker, Summit of Little Round Top.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF MONUMENTS AND MARKERS TO DATE 1900.

MAINE INFANTRY.

Reg	Brigade	Corps	Location
3	Ward,	3	(Marker) Central Hancock Avenue.
4	Ward,	3	(Marker) Central Hancock Avenue.
17	DeTrobriand,	3	(Marker) South Hancock Avenue.

MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

32	Sweitzer,	5	Hospital Tablet, Loop Grove
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MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

1	Harrow,	2	Central Hancock Avenue. 2nd Position.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

5	Cross,	2	(Marker) Grove South of Wheat Field.
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NEW YORK INFANTRY.

39	Willard,	2	(Marker) United States Avenue
45	VonAmsberg,	11	(Marker) McLean's Lane.
73	Brewster,	3	Sickles Ex. Avenue, Sherfy's Field.
124	Ward,	3	Pleasanton Avenue, in field.
*60	Greene	12	(Tablet in Rock) Slocum Avenue, East Culp's Hill.

OHIO INFANTRY.

82	Krzyzanowski	11	(Marker) National Cemetery.
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OHIO ARTILLERY.

1	Dilger,	11	National Cemetery
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PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

1	McCandless	5	(Marker) Gettysburg Company on Regimental Monument.
143	Stone,	1	Central Hancock Avenue.
147	Candy, Co G.	12	(Marker) Near Regimental Monument.

ADDITIONAL MONUMENTS AND MARKERS.

—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

- 21 (Not engaged at Gettysburg) Monument, Baltimore Pike.

RHODE ISLAND INFANTRY.

- 2 Rustis 6 Skirmish Marker, Emmitsburg Road

U. S. ARTILLERY.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 G Bancroff, | 11 National Cemetery. 2nd Position. |
| 5 F. Martin, | 6 Hancock Avenue, Zeigler's Grove. |
| 5 I. Watson, | 5 United States Avenue. |

VERMONT INFANTRY.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 13 Standard, | 1 (Marker) Central Hancock Avenue. |
| 14 Standard, | 1 (Marker) Central Hancock Avenue. |
| 13 Standard, | 1 North of Brigade Column, North Hancock Avenue |
| *14 Standard, | 1 South of Brigade Column, South Hancock Avenue |

WISCONSIN SHARP SHOOTERS.

- 1 Co G, 3 (Marker) In Field, West of Roger House.

NOTE.—The Government Commissioners are marking the positions of the "United States Regular Troops," and also the positions of every organization in the Confederate Army, that took part in the Gettysburg Battle. These markers will be of metal, and will be designated as "Bronze Tablets."

Miscellaneous Statues, Monuments, Markers, Etc.

Maj. General George Gordon Meade, Equestrian Statue—Central Hancock Avenue
 Maj. General Winfield S. Hancock, Equestrian Statue—Cemetery Hill
 Maj. General John F. Reynolds, Equestrian Statue—McPherson Ridge, Chambersburg Pike.
 *Maj. General Henry W. Slocum, Equestrian Statue—Slocum Avenue, Stevens Knoll
 Brig. General John Buford Statue—McPherson Ridge, Chambersburg Pike
 Brig. General S. H. Weed, Wounded—Marker on Little Round Top.
 Lt. A. H. Cushing Killed—(Marker) Bloody Angle, Central Hancock Avenue
 Spangler's Spring—Foot of Culp's Hill.
 Menchey's Spring—Foot of East Cemetery Hill
 Devil's Den Spring—At the Devil's Den.
 Gettysburg Medicinal Springs—West of Reynolds' Grove

LOCATIONS OF BATTLE AVENUES.

South Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge. Along ridge west of North Seminary Ridge, from the Chambersburg Pike south to the Hagerstown road.

West Reynolds Avenue, McPherson Ridge. Along ridge west of Oak Ridge, from Chambersburg Pike south through Reynolds Grove to Willoughby run.

North Reynolds Avenue, Oak Ridge. Along ridge west of North Seminary Ridge, from Chambersburg Pike north and east to Seminary Ridge.

Reynolds Avenue, North Seminary Ridge. From the Mummasburg road, south along said ridge to the Hagerstown road.

Buford Avenue, Forney Ridge. Along ridge west of North Seminary Ridge, from the Mummasburg road south and east to Oak Ridge.

South Seminary Ridge. From the Hagerstown road south to the Emmittsburg road.

East and West Howard Avenues. North of Gettysburg, between the Harrisburg and Mummasburg roads. The Carlisle road divides east from West Avenues.

Steinwehr Avenue. Along base of East Cemetery Hill.

Slocum Avenue, North Culp's Hill. From the Baltimore pike via. Stephens Knoll over summit of Culp's Hill to Ravine.

Slocum Avenue, South Culp's Hill. From Ravine S. S. E. via. Spangler's Springs and McAllister's grove to the Baltimore pike.

Slocum Avenue, South Ravine. Along ravine S. S. E. to the Spangler's Springs.

Neill Avenue. From McAllister's mill N. N. E., on Wolf Hill.

Gregg's Cavalry Avenue, on Right Flank. Three miles east of Gettysburg via. the Hanover road.

North Hancock Avenue. From the Taneytown road, west of National Cemetery, via. Ziegler's grove to the "Angle" on Cemetery Ridge.

Central Hancock Avenue. From the Angle extending south to Stannard's Vermont Brigade Column on Cemetery Ridge.

South Hancock Avenue. From the Stannard Vermont Brigade Column, south to the Weikert building along Cemetery Ridge.

Meade Avenue. From Meade's headquarters, Taneytown road west to North Hancock Avenue.

Pleasanton Avenue. From Pleasanton's headquarters Taneytown road, west to South Hancock Avenue.

Sedgwick Avenue. From the Weikert buildings extending south through depression to base of Little Round Top.

Sykes Avenue. From the north base of Little Round Top south over the same to north base of Big Round Top, and west via. Ravine to Plum Run and Valley of Death.

Wright Avenue. East of Big Round Top. via. Ravine S. E. to and east of the Taneytown road.

LOCATIONS OF BATTLE AVENUES—Continued

Kilpatrick Avenue, on Left Flank. From north base of Big Round Top. W. S. W. to Emmittsburg road.

Crawford Avenue, East Wheat Field. Along east part of Wheat field, extending south from Sunken road, through grove to Sickles Avenue.

Crawford Avenue, Valley of Death. From the Devil's Den, north along Valley of Death to Sunken road.

Sickles Avenue, Emmittsburg Road. From the Codorie buildings south to Sherfy's Peach orchard.

Sickles Excelsior Avenue. From the Emmittsburg road (Roger House.) S. S. E. to Sunken road.

Sickles Avenue, Sunken Road. From Sherfy's Peach orchard, Emmittsburg road, east to Valley of Death.

Sickles Avenue and Loop Grove. From Sunken road, south to Loop and east through Loop Grove to the Wheatfield.

Sickles Avenue, Devil's Den, Hill or Ridge. From Wheatfield extending south through grove to Devil's Den, and around the same to Plum run and Valley of Death.

Brook Avenue, Rose Grove. South of the Loop and Wheatfield, beyond stream and east of the Rose house.

REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG

IN PROSE AND POETRY.

JOHN BURNS.

AMONG the interesting incidents of the first day's battle is the record of John Burns a resident of Gettysburg.

General Doubleday in his official report of the battle says: "My thanks are especially due to a citizen of Gettysburg, named John Burns, who although over seventy years of age, shouldered his musket and offered his services to Colonel Wister, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Wister advised him to fight in the woods as there was more shelter there, but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open fields. When the troops retired he fought with the 'Iron Brigade.' He was wounded in three places."

The following poem was written by Bret Harte, in honor of his services:

Have you heard the story the gossips tell
Of John Burns, of Gettysburg? No? Ah
well,

Brief is the glory that hero earns,
Briefer the story of poor John Burns;
He was the fellow who won renown—
The only man who didn't back down
When the rebels rode through his native
town;

But held his own in the fight next day,
When all his townfolk ran away.
That was in July, sixty-three—
The very day that General Lee,
The flower of Southern chivalry,
Baffled and beaten, backward reeled
From a stubborn Meade and a barren field.

I might tell how, but, the day before,
John Burns stood at his cottage-door,
Looking down the village-street;
Where, in the shade of his peaceful vine,
He heard the low of his gathered kine,
And felt their breath with incense sweet;
Or, I might say, when the sunset burned
The old farm gable, he thought it turned
The milk, that fell in a babbling flood
Into the milk-pail, red as blood;
Or how he fancied the hum of bees
Were bullets buzzing among the trees.
But all such fanciful thoughts as these
Were strange to a practical man like
Burns,

Who minded only his own concerns,
Troubled no more by fancies fine
Than one of his calm-eyed long-tailed
kine—

Quite old-fashioned and matter-of-fact,
Slow to argue, but quick to act.
That was the reason, as some folks say,
He fought so well on that terrible day.

And it was terrible. On the right
Raged for hours the heavy fight,
Thundered the battery's double-bass—
Difficult music for men to face;
While on the left—where now the graves
Undulate like the living waves
That all the day unceasing swept
Up to the pits the rebels kept—
Round-shot ploughed the upland glades,
Sown with bullets, reaped with blades;
Shattered fences here and there
Tossed their splinters in the air;
The very trees were stripped and bare;
The barns that once held yellow grain
Were heaped with harvests of the slain;
The cattle bellowed on the plain,
The turkeys screamed with might and
main,

And brooding barn-fowl left their rest
With strange shells bursting in each nest.
Just where the battle turns,
Erect and lonely, stood old John Burns.

How do you think the man was dressed?
He wore an ancient long buff vest—
Yellow as saffron, but his best;
And buttoned over his manly breast
Was a bright blue coat, with a rolling
collar

And large gilt buttons—size of a dollar—
With tails that country-folk called "swal-
ler."

He wore a broad-brimmed bell-crowned
hat,

White as the locks on which it sat.
Never had such a sight been seen
For forty years on the village-green,
Since John Burns was a country-beau,
And went to the "quilting," long ago.
Close at his elbows all that day,

Veterans of the Peninsula,
 Sunburnt and bearded, charged away,
 And striplings, downy of lip and chin—
 Clerks that the Home Guard mustered in—
 Glanced, as they passed, at the hat he
 wore,
 Then at the rifle his right hand bore,
 And hailed him, from out their youthful
 lore,
 With scraps of a slangy repertoire:
 "How are you, White Hat?" "Put her
 through!"
 "Your head's level!" and "Bully for you!"
 Called him "Daddy," and begged he'd dis-
 close
 The name of the tailor who made his
 clothes,
 And what was the value he set on those;
 While Burns, unmindful of jeer and scoff,
 Stood there picking the rebels off—
 With his long brown rifle and bell-crown
 hat
 And the swallow-tails they were laughing
 at.
 'Twas but a moment: for that respect
 Which clothes all courage their voices
 checked;
 And something the wildest could under-
 stand

Spake in the old man's strong right hand,
 And his corded throat, and the lurking
 frown
 Of his eyebrows under his old bell-crown;
 Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe
 Through the ranks, in whispers, and some
 men saw,
 In the antique vestments and long white
 hair,
 The Past of the Nation in battle there,
 And some of the soldiers since declare
 That the gleam of his old white hat afar,
 Like the crested plume of the brave
 Navarre,
 That day was their oriflamme of war.
 Thus raged the battle. You know the rest;
 How the rebels, beaten and backward
 pressed,
 Broke at the final charge and ran;
 At which John Burns, a practical man,
 Shouldered his rifle, unbent his brows,
 And then went back to his bees and cows.
 This is the story of old John Burns—
 This is the moral the reader learns:
 In fighting the battle, the question's
 whether
 You'll show a hat that's white, or a
 feather.

THE charge at Balaklava will live forever in song; but the feat shrinks almost to triviality when we consider the facts. According to Kinglake, the Light Brigade took 673 officers and men into that charge; they lost but 113 killed and 134 wounded, the total being 247, or 36.7 per cent.

The heaviest loss in the German army, during the Franco-Prussian War, occurred in the Sixteenth Infantry (Third Westphalian) at Marc La Tour, where it lost, in killed, wounded and missing, 49.4 per cent.

But Colonel Fox enumerates no less than sixty-three Union regiments which lost over 50 per cent. in single battles of our Civil War, without including others where the statistics are incomplete. In some of these cases the bulk of the losses occurred within an hour. The First Minnesota lost at Gettysburg, in killed and wounded, 82 per cent. of the number that went in; the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania lost 75.7 per cent. in the same battle; the One Hundred and First New York lost 73.8 per cent. at Manassas; the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts lost 70 per cent. at Cold Harbor.

San Francisco Argonaut.

THE Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment went into the Gettysburg fight with less than 800 men. It reported 86 killed, 502 wounded,—Total 588. This does not include 120 missing. In one company of 84, every officer and man was hit, and the orderly who made out the list did it with a bullet through each leg. This is by far the largest regimental loss on either side during the war.

Century Magazine.

COLONEL JEFFORDS, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, was killed by a bayonet thrust, while heroically holding up with his own hands the colors of his command.

THE HUMISTON CHILDREN.

AFTER the close of the Battle of Gettysburg, on Stratton Street, near York Street, in Gettysburg, was found the corpse of a Federal soldier. Tightly grasped in the dead soldier's hand was an ambrotype likeness of three children, and on them his last gaze had been fastened as his soul had departed to its God. He was buried on a lot of Judge Russell's, near where he was found. The incident awoke the tenderest sympathies of Dr. J. Francis Bournes, of Philadelphia, who borrowed the picture and had thousands of copies struck and widely circulated. A copy reaching Cattaraugus County, N. Y., was recognized as the children of Orderly Sergeant Humiston, of the 154th N. Y. Regiment of Costar's Brigade, 11th Corps. The remains of Sergt. Humiston were buried in grave No. 14, row B, of the N. Y. Section of graves in the National Cemetery. The fund created by the sale of the photographs formed the nucleus for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, for some years at Gettysburg, and the children were brought there and educated, the mother for a time being Matron of the Institution. The Philadelphia branch of the Sanitary Commission offered a prize for the best poem upon this touching incident. The award was made to James G. Clark, of Dansville, N. Y., for the following thrilling stanzas:

Upon the field of Gettysburg
The summer sun was high,
When freedom met her traitorous foe
Beneath a Northern sky;
Among the heroes of the North,
Who swelled her grand array—
Who rushed, like mountain eagles forth
From happy homes away,
There stood a man of humble fame,
A sire of children three,
And gazed, within a little frame,
Their pictured forms to see;
And blame him not if, in the strife,
He breathed a soldier's prayer—
"Oh! Father, guard the soldier's wife,
And for his children care."

Upon the field of Gettysburg
When morning shone again,
The crimson cloud of battle burst
In streams of fiery rain;
Our legions quelled the awful flood
Of shot, and steel, and shell,
While banners, mark'd with ball and blood,
Around them rose and fell;

And none more nobly won the name
Of Champion of the Free,
Than he who pressed the little frame
That held his children three;
And none were braver in the strife
Than he who breathed the prayer:
"O! Father, guard the soldier's wife,
And for his children care."

Upon the field of Gettysburg
The full moon slowly rose.
She looked, and saw ten thousand brows
All pale in death's repose;
And down beside a silver stream,
From other forms away.
Calm as a warrior in a dream,
Our fallen comrade lay;
His limbs were cold, his sightless eyes
Were fixed upon the three,
Sweet stars that rose in memory's skies
To light him o'er death's sea.
Then honored be the soldier's life,
And hallowed be his prayer:
"O! Father, guard the soldier's wife,
And for his orphans care."

THE Second Maryland Confederate Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel James R. Herbert, was the pride and boast of the army,—made an assault on the evening of July 2nd on the Federal entrenchments on Culp's Hill. In this movement they occupied part of the Federal works, but on the next morning July 3rd, in storming the hill in the face of Geary's White Star Division, they were compelled to fall back with heavy loss. Nearly all the commissioned officers were killed or wounded, and of the five hundred of the command who went into the fight only two hundred escaped unhurt. General Herbert was severely wounded in the fight, and was confined to a hospital for two months. Being captured, he was sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, and in 1864, was exchanged for a lieutenant-colonel of a New York regiment, and within thirty days again took command of his regiment.

GEN. H. W. SLOCUM, in the *North American Review*, February, 1891, narrates this interesting incident: "Near the line occupied by the brigade of Gen. J. B. Carr, on the Emmitsburg road, stands a little one-story house, which at the time of the battle was occupied by a Mrs. Rogers and her (adopted) daughter. On the morning of July 2nd, Gen. Carr stopped at the house and found the daughter, a girl of about eighteen years of age, alone, busily engaged in baking bread. He informed her that a great battle was inevitable, and advised her to seek a place of safety at once. She said she had a batch of bread baking in the oven and she would remain until it was baked and then leave. When her bread was baked it was given to our soldiers, and devoured so eagerly that she concluded to remain and bake another batch. And so she continued to the end of the battle, baking and giving her bread to all who came. The great artillery duel, which shook the earth for miles around, did not drive her from her oven. Pickett's men, who had charged past her house, found her quietly baking her bread and distributing it to the hungry. When the battle was over her house was found to be riddled with shot and shell, and seventeen dead bodies were taken from the house and cellar; the bodies of the wounded men who had crawled to the little dwelling for shelter."

JOSEPHINE (ROGERS) MILLER.

The war-cloud is gath'ring o'er Gettysburg vale,
Portending hoarse thunder and death-dealing-hail;
The solid earth trembles, and rent is the air,
With the rushing of squadrons,—the loud trumpets blare.
The clanking of arms, and the shouting of men,
And the neighing of steeds from each echoing glen;
But unheeding the din and unhindered by dread
Josephine Miller is baking her bread.

Now the battle is on, and they warn her away;
For her cottage it stands in the sweep of the fray;
They say 'twill be shattered by shot and by shell,—
But she answers by quenching their thirst from the well,
And baking her bread for the blue-coated men,
And heating her oven and baking again,—
Alone in the house whence the owner had fled
Josephine Miller is baking her bread.

She hears on the roof bullets patter like rain—
Bombs burst in the road and the door-yard.
The slain
By scores and by hundreds on every hand lie—
The wounded crawl into the cellar to die.
With her cup of relief she is here, she is there;
No cry is unheard, but with tenderness rare,
Alone, all alone with the dying and dead
Josephine watches while baking her bread.

All through the long night and the long weary day
She nurses the wounded, the blue and the gray;
And their tears silent fall,—for sweet visions of home
And of faces belov'd to each soldier will come
When the maiden draws nigh. And the dying rejoice
In the touch of her hand and the sound of her voice,
And pray for a blessing to rest on the head
Of Josephine Miller while baking her bread.

How wildly soever the tempest may sweep
 In its pitiless wrath o'er the land and the deep,
 There's a centre of calm where the bird may find rest
 Secure from alarm as in sheltering nest:
 So there, mid the storm of demoniac war,—
 Of passion and hate raging frantic and far,—
 A gleam of old Bethlehem's glory is shed
 While Josephine Miller is baking her bread.

Edgar Foster Davis, State College, Penna.

THE HERO OF GETTYSBURG.

BY G. D. T.

I'm a stranger here at Gettysburg,
 I came to spend the day—
 To gather knowledge on the field
 Of that most dreadful fray.

I see you are an army man
 And can doubtless, if you will,
 Enlighten me about the fight
 On "Round Top, Ridge and Hill."

With pride, the soldier answer made:
 "I fought with Hancock here;
 Our corps repulsed old Pickett's charge
 And won the victory dear."

A little farther on I went,
 Resolving in my mind,
 To always hold up Hancock's name
 As greatest of his kind.

And then I met a group of men,
 The Third Corps badge they wore,
 They told me how with Sickles, they
 The blunt of conflict bore.

They told me that the hardest fight
 Was on the second day,
 The battle then was really won,
 The rest was mere "by-play."

To Sickles then the glory give,
 That soldier bold and true;
 'Twas he that turned the tide of war,
 Give him all honor due.

Such strong emotions filled my mind—
 My eyes were filled with tears,
 When nearing still another group,
 These words fell on my ears:

'Twas here that Crawford led the charge,
 Right through this rocky glen,

He drove the rebels out of sight
 Beyond the 'Devil's Den.'

"If Crawford hadn't been right there
 With the gallant old Reserves,
 This victory couldn't have been won,
 The credit he deserves."

My footsteps then I onward took
 Where Reynolds fell that day
 And learned, that that great soldier had,
 For victory, paved the way.

He stemmed the enemy's advance,
 His force was brave, but few,
 They fought as men but seldom will,
 To them all praise is due.

To Cemetery Hill I went
 And made some inquiry there,
 They told me there brave Howard fought
 And won the victory fair.

'Twas here the "Tigers" made their
 charge,
 Each foot with blood was stained;
 But Howard cheered his men so bold,
 And he the victory gained.

Homeward, then I took my way,
 A little mixed indeed,
 Who was the hero of the day?
 I'd always thought 'twas Meade.

But, of course, I was mistaken,
 For of him I did not hear;
 In all the talk about the fight,
 His name did not appear.

So I have come to the conclusion,
 That the hero of the fight
 Was each man who did his duty,
 And I know you'll say I'm right.

OF the 27,574 muskets picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg and turned into the Washington Arsenal, at least 2,400 were loaded. About one-half of this number contained *two* charges each, one-fourth contained from *three* to *ten* charges each, and the balance *one* charge each. The largest number of cartridges found in any one piece was *twenty-three*. In some cases the paper of the cartridges was unbroken, and in others the powder was uppermost. *Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, page 341.*

THE great Battles of the Civil War were: Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Shiloh, Stone River, and Petersburg. Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war—Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the Seven Days' Fight; by the Federals at the Wilderness.

THE minie ball which killed General John F. Reynolds, passed in at one side of his head and came out at the other. He fell from his horse and never spoke.

GENERAL GABRIEL R. PAUL, commanding a brigade of Robinson's Division, First Corps, having been ordered by General Doubleday to extend the right of Cutler's brigade, July 1st, on North Seminary Ridge, had barely reached his position when a minie ball carried away both his eyes. He lived until 1884 in this terrible condition.

GENERAL HENRY HETH, whose division opened the battle of Gettysburg on the Confederate side, says, as he ordered Pettigrew's and Brockenbrough's brigades forward to the relief of Davis' and Archer's brigades on the morning of July 1st, he was struck on the head by a minie ball and fell unconscious, in which condition he lay for thirty hours. The hat worn by Heth on this occasion was too large for his head,—he had folded a newspaper and placed the same inside, around the band. This paper saved his life—the bullet glancing followed the paper band—but left a deep dent in his skull.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, says: "There were expended upon the field of Gettysburg, five hundred and sixty-nine tons of deadly missiles, including all the various kinds of shot, shell, schrapnel and ball known to this country and to Europe."

THE Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg contains seventeen acres, and over two hundred varieties of shrubbery.

ON a recent visit of General Longstreet to Gettysburg, when asked if he really opposed Pickett's charge, he said he had; that he had earnestly urged General Lee not to attempt it, as the distance was too great, and the position of the Union forces a strong one. He said he was seated on a fence when General Pickett came to him to say that everything was ready, and asked if he should move. "I was so overcome," said General Longstreet, "and was so positive of the failure of the charge, and knew so well that it was only sending thousands of brave souls, the flower of the army, to their graves, that I could not speak, I merely gave a nod of assent, and then the tears rushed to my eyes as I saw those brave fellows rush to a certain death." *Philadelphia Times.*

CONFEDERATE Sharpshooters occupied a large brick house on South Washington Street in fancied security. The Union Sharpshooters failed to dislodge them, when suddenly Union shells tore through the gable end of the house, sweeping furniture and Confederates from it with more haste than grace. The house bears the marks of over 500 bullets. Similar was the experience of Mr. George Little and family on West Middle Street, who just rising from their supper table had it abruptly cleared for them by a Whitworth shot.

SERGEANT BARBEE of the Texas brigade, having reached a rock a little in advance of the line near the Devil's Den, stood erect upon it, loading and firing as coolly as if unconscious of danger, while the air around him was fairly swarming with bullets. He soon fell helpless from several wounds: but he held his rock, lying upon the top of it until the stretcher bearers carried him off. *Century.*

BRAVE BRUCE RICKETTS.

CAPTAIN RICKETTS is a rather short, slight man, and in boyhood was known as "Runt" Ricketts, his elder brothers being tall men of more than ordinary stature.

But his battery blazed a fiery pathway on many a battlefield. At Gettysburg it stood on East Cemetery Hill, and when the Louisiana Tigers charged up to the summit and turned one of their own guns upon the men, there was a hand-to-hand fight unequalled for fierceness in modern warfare. Revolvers, bayonets, shovels, handspikes, pickaxes and stones were the weapons used in the struggle, and for a time pandemonium seemed on that particular spot of the earth.

Just as the Tigers reached the crest of the hill an artillery man, pale and trembling with fear, said to Ricketts: "Captain, I'm awful sick. May I go to the rear?"

Ricketts knew that if one man started to run a panic might follow. Drawing a revolver, he pointed it at the fellow's head and said: "If you don't take your place, I'll make you sicker!"

He went back to his post and a few moments later Ricketts saw him, in the very thick of the fight knock a "Tiger" down with a handspike. It was at this juncture in the struggle that Lieutenant Brockway, while fighting to recapture the battery's guidon, killed a rebel by crushing in his skull with a stone.

But all this "is another story."

Not long ago an ex-Confederate officer visited Wilkes Barre and was introduced to Captain Ricketts. "Ricketts?" he said. "That name sounds familiar. I was in the charge on Rickett's battery at Gettysburg."

"Well," said the gentleman who had introduced them. "This is the commander of that battery."

The Southerner stepped back and surveyed "Runt" Ricketts from head to foot. Then he said, apparently half to himself: "And did this little cuss command Battery Hell!"

"Battery Hell" was the forcible, but not altogether inappropriate name bestowed upon his famous battery by the rebels who faced it often and always to their sorrow.

Pittsburg Times.

A YOUNG WENTZ, whose father lived near the Peach Orchard, went south before the war, when it broke out he donned the gray, and through the irony of fate stood during the battle of Gettysburg with his battery in his father's yard. Similar was the case of Culp, a nephew of the owner of Culp's Hill. He went south before the war, joined the Confederates, and came north to die on Culp's Hill, near where he was born.

DURING the night of the 2d, Confederates and Federals mingled freely in obtaining water from Spangler's Springs for the wounded.

GENERAL LONGSTREET is over seventy-two years of age; has a comfortable home on the summit of a ridge in North Georgia, and his wife is still living. They have five children—four boys and one girl—the eldest son, John, shouldered a musket as a private in the Confederate army when he was only fourteen years of age.

THE Sherfy property, near the Peach Orchard, was struck by over 150 minie balls—four shells passed entirely through the building. North of the house stands an aged cherry tree, imbedded in the centre of its trunk is a ten pound shell, fired during the conflict at the Orchard. The Sherfy barn was burned during the 3d of July.

J. F. CHASE of the 3rd Maine Regiment and Cannoneer of the 5th Maine Battery, who received a medal of honor by an Act of Congress for heroic services rendered at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and who received 48 wounds at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; laid upon the battlefield two days and was taken up for dead. The first words he uttered when he came to were, "Did we win the battle?" He yet lives to tell the story of that wonderful battle and the cost of the flag and its value to the generations to come.

BETWEEN 4,500 and 5,000 horses were killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

COL. FREEMANTLE relates the following: "General Hill said to me that the Yankees in the first day's battle had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed to a field in the center of which he had seen a man (Slocum of the 143rd Penna Reg.) plant the regimental colors, round which the regiment had fought for some time with much obstinacy; and when at last it was obliged to retreat, the color-bearer retreated last of all, turning around every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing Confederates. General Hill said he felt sorry when he saw this gallant Yankee meet his doom."

ON the evening of the 2nd, Captain Chester was wounded and left upon the field; after night-fall he was found near a large rock alive, but terribly wounded. His horse and orderly both lay dead beside him, and across his legs lay a Confederate soldier, whom he had killed with his revolver whilst in the act of plundering him of his watch. He was tenderly conveyed to the hospital on Rock Creek where he died on the 3rd.

From Civil War.

EVERY church and public building was used for hospitals, in fact, Gettysburg became for the time one vast hospital.

THE college building, just north of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot, was used by General Lee as an observatory during the battle.

EVERY one has read of the sweet and comely Jennie Wade, who was the only woman killed at Gettysburg. It was not so well known that she was engaged to and corresponded with Corporal Skelly, for whom Gettysburg G. A. R. Post is named. He fell at Winchester; this she had not learned; was it not poetic justice, if yet unkind fate, which led that stray bullet to snap the golden cord, ere her lover's death had broken her heart.

FOR several hours General Imboden, on the evening of July 3rd, hurried forward on his way to the front, and in all that time was never out of hearing of the groans and cries of the wounded and dying.

Many of the wounded in the wagons had been without food for thirty-six hours. Their torn and bloody clothing, matted and hardened, was rasping the tender, inflamed and still oozing wounds. Few of the wagons had even a layer of straw in them, and all were without springs. The road was rough and rocky, and the jolting was enough to kill strong men, if long exposed to it.

From nearly every wagon as the teams trotted on, urged by whip and shout, came such cries and shrieks as these:

"O God why can't I die?"

"My God, will no one have mercy and kill me?"

"Stop! Oh, for God's sake stop just for one minute! Take me out and leave me to die on the roadside!"

"I am dying! I am dying! My poor wife, my dear children, what will become of you?"

No help could be rendered to any of the sufferers. On! On! They must move on. The storm continued, and the darkness was appalling.

"During this one night," says General Imboden, "I realized more of the horrors of war than in all the preceding two years."

From "Century War Book."

BAYARD WILKESON, who commanded Battery G, 4th Regular Artillery, on Barlow's Knoll, was mortally wounded on the afternoon of July 1st. Thirty-six Confederate cannon turn their fire upon his position. Wilkeson to inspire his men, kept in the saddle and soon had a leg almost severed by a shell. Twisting a tourniquet by means of his belt, he stopped the flow of blood, and with his own hand and a common knife he completed the amputation of the leg. Water was brought him to drink—when one of his men begged for a swallow, and Wilkeson handed him the canteen saying: "I can wait!" In his terrible situation he thought more of having his guns served than of saving himself. The Knoll is finally captured by Gordon's Confederate brigade. General Barlow wounded, is captured, and the brave Wilkeson crawled back nearly half a mile to the Alms House, and there, alone, he died during the night, as brave a victim as the annals of our wars put upon record.

The following article was written by Samuel Wilkeson, the father of Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson, who commanded Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the first day's battle, and who lost his life.

See incident at foot of page 112.—[The Author.]

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

By SAMUEL WILKESON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
SATURDAY NIGHT, July 4, 1863. }

How can I write the history of a battle when my eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendently absorbing interest—the dead body of my oldest born son, caused by a shell in a position where the battery he commanded should never have been sent, and abandoned to die in a building where surgeons dared not to stay?

The battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the 1st of July, a mile west of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery and a large force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position. From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main streets of Gettysburg, and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminences south of it, we were not to attack, but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties, and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short inside lines for manœuvring and reinforcing; ours the cover of stone walls, fences, and the crests of hills.

The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us. A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horse-shoe, with the toe to Gettysburg and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hills, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the army of the Potomac, repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the shoe—renewed desperately at its southwest heel—renewed on its western side with an effort consecrated to success by Lee's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry and an artillery, educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades, could possibly have sustained this assault. Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of Cushing's battery—the list of its killed and wounded—the losses of officers, men, and horses Cowen sustained—and the marvelous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals—of dead soldiers in blue and dead soldiers in gray—more marvelous to me than anything I have ever seen in war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fighting of the Second corps that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

For such details as I have the heart for. The battle commenced at daylight, on the east side of the horse-shoe position, exactly opposite to that which Lee had sworn to crush through. Musketry-firing preceded the rising of the sun. A thick wood veiled this fight, but out of its leafy darkness arose the smoke—and the surging and swelling of the fire, from intermittent to continuous and crushing, told of the wise tactics of the rebels in attacking in force and changing their troops. Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through the woods. The demonstration was protracted—absolutely it was preparative. There was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, but shrewd officers on our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the rebels had the day before fallen trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position. These were breastworks for the protection of artillerymen.

Suddenly, and about ten in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of a deep sleep fell upon the field of battle. Our army cooked, ate, and slumbered. The rebel army moved one hundred and fifty guns to the west, and massed there Longstreet's corps and Hill's corps, to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock—one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farmhouse, sixteen by twenty, which General Meade had made his headquarters, lay

wearied staff officers and tired journalists. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery, shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled, and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen lay dead and mangled before the fire ceased. Still fastened by their halters, which gave the impression of their being wickedly tied up to die painfully, these brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hind one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the headquarters cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. During this fire, the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road, and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death, thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that ran, O, so languidly! Shells through the two lower rooms! A shell into the chimney that fortunately did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller, and more deafening with the howling and whirling of these infernal missiles. The chief of staff struck. Seth Williams, loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured. An aid bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another cut with an exploded piece of case shot. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

There was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did this work—the highest and severest test of the stuff the soldiers are made of. Pickett's division, in line of battle, came first on the double-quick, their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." Hill's soldiers came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence, as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoneers and horses from one of our guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry, that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Cowen's. His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armistead's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

The rebels retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their one hundred and fifty guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never forget the crouching, and dodging, and running of the butter-nut-colored captives when they got under this, their friends' fire. It was appalling to as good soldiers even as they were.

What remains to say of the fight? It straggled surlily over the middle of the horse-shoe on the west, grew big and angry on the heel at the south-west, lasted there till eight o'clock in the evening, when the fighting Sixth corps went joyously by as a reinforcement through a woods bright with coffee pots on the fire.

My pen is heavy. O, you dead, who at Gettysburg have baptised with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied! I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up and see Christ spanning this battle-field with his feet, and reaching fraternal and loving up to heaven. His right hand opens the gates of paradise; with His left He sweetly beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen forms to ascend.

The Confederate General Armistead. As he was being carried to the rear he was met by Capt. Harry Bingham of Hancock's staff, who, getting off his horse, asked him if he could do anything for him. Armistead replied, asking him to take his watch, spurs and letters to Gen. Hancock, that they might be sent to his relatives. His wishes were complied with, Gen. Hancock sending them to his friends. He was shot through the body, and fell inside of our lines.

As General Caldwell's Division of the 2nd corps crossed the road north of the Wheatfield going into action July 2nd, Gen'l Hancock sat upon his horse looking at the troops. As Colonel Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment passed by, he said to him, "Cross, this is the last you'll fight without a star." Without stopping, Cross replied, "Too late, too late, General, this is my last battle." Ten minutes afterwards the country lost one of its best soldiers—Cross was dead, shot at the head of his brigade, leading them to the charge.

Colonel Freemantle relates the following: "Gen. Hill said to me that the Yankees in the first day's battle had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed to a field in the centre of which he had seen a man (Crippen, of the 143rd Pa. Reg.) plant the regimental colors, round which the regiment had fought for some time with much obstinacy; and when at last it was obliged to retreat, the color-bearer retreated last of all, turning around every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing Confederates. Gen. Hill said he felt sorry when he saw this gallant Yankee meet his doom."

Gen'l Iverson of the Confederate Army, says in his official report. "The enemy charged in overwhelming force upon, and captured nearly all of my three regiments that were unhurt. When I saw white handkerchiefs raised and my line of battle still lying down in position I characterized the surrender as disgraceful, but when I found afterward that 500 of my men were left lying dead and wounded in a line as straight as a dress parade, I exonerated the survivors and claim for the brigade, that they nobly fought and died.

How the Town Escaped. Visitors express surprise when told that the town suffered but little damage from shot or shell, but this is easily accounted for. The batteries were placed on opposite hills, the town lying between, and to land shot or shell among their opponents, it was necessary to fire them, not through, but over the town, and it was only when they fell short that damage resulted.

This Story by Colonel Freemantle is found in Blackwood: "He says, carried away by the excitement of Pickett's charge he rushed up to General Longstreet, who was watching the charge, and said: "Gen. Longstreet isn't this splendid; I wouldn't have missed it for the world?" "The d—l you wouldn't," replied Longstreet, "Why don't you see we are getting licked like h—l."

Humphreys and Bigelow. On the evening of July 2nd, the Twenty-first Mass. Regt., of Gen. Barksdale's brigade, charged Capt. Bigelow's Ninth Mass. battery. As they swept forward, the battery tore them with canister, but it was finally exhausted. "Shell without fuse," shouted the brave captain, as the Confederates thronged about the muzzles of his pieces. Gen. McLaws testified as to the admirable service of the battery. He reports that one shell killed and wounded 30 out of a company of 37.

Sitting around the Camp-Fire at the foot of Benner's hill on the 2nd night of the battle, Captain Thompson predicted his own death, thus: "Well boys, when I go up, I'll go up quick." Next morning he mounted a caisson during the heat of the battle, and a shell bursting beneath him hurled him into eternity.

General Early's Requisition. On the afternoon of the 26th of June, Gen. Early arrived at Gettysburg and made the following requisition on the borough authorities: Sixty barrels of flour, 7,000 pounds of pork or bacon, 1,200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of salt, 10 bushels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats or \$10,000 in money.

He was answered by Mr. David Kendlehart, President of the Council, as follows

GETTYSBURG, PA, June 26, 1863

GENERAL EARLY:

Sir:—The authorities of the borough of Gettysburg, in answer to the demand made by you upon the said borough and county, say their authority extends but to the borough. That the requisition asked cannot be given, as it is utterly impossible to comply. The quantities required are far beyond that in our possession. In compliance, however, to the demands, we will request the stores to be opened and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, etc., as may be asked. Further we cannot promise.

By authority of the Council of the borough of Gettysburg. I hereunto, as President of said board, attach my name.

D KENDLEHART

Gen. Early that evening received orders to proceed to York, and the requisition was not again asked.

The Gettysburg Knapsack

A SOUVENIR OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

GETTYSBURG.

THERE is no spot in the world connected with more memorable events than the thirty-five square miles of ground which witnessed the terrible conflict between the Federal and Confederate troops on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863. The contest at Gettysburg marks the flood-tide of the rebellion. The Southern cause received its death-blow on that field. The decisive victory infused new hope into Northern hearts and nerved their arms for the brilliant victories which culminated in the formal surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The Gettysburg of to-day no longer reeks with blood. The dead are buried; the widespread devastation of those few days has been repaired by the merciful hand of Time, and yet, every spot is hallowed with memories that can never die. Gettysburg will shine more and more resplendent, the central figure of the war of the Rebellion, the most conspicuous battlefield of ancient or modern times. There is but one Gettysburg! and it is without doubt the most picturesque and interesting point in America for the tourist, either soldier or citizen, to visit.

The *Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association* has done a magnificent work, and a work whose importance perhaps, has hardly been estimated aright up to this time. Under the fostering care of so many of the states of the Union (18 states), the long extended Federal battle lines have, under their management, been peopled by a multitude of imperishable shafts in granite and bronze. In the spring of 1879 the first memorial was erected, now there are hundreds and hundreds of them. They mark the spots where fell gallant officers; where regiments made a daring charge; they tell where each corps, division, brigade, regiment and battery was stationed on the three days of fearful struggle, each telling in eloquent and pathetic story, the purchase price of national unity and lasting peace.

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

In 1895 the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association transferred its grounds (about 850 acres), together with its beautiful monuments and memorials, erected by a grateful people, to the care and protection of the general government. The battlefield in the hands of the United States has been made (by act of Congress 1895) a "National Park"; a park only in the sense of its being restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the battle. A *United States Battlefield Commission* has been appointed (3 members), under whose supervision there has been opened up magnifi-

cent telford avenues along the Federal and Confederate battle lines; they are also marking (with Tablets) the position of every corps, division, brigade, regiment and battery in the Confederate Army, so that it is now possible for the tourist to visit the locations of the troops of both armies (via carriage with guide) and to intelligently examine and understand them. Five iron and steel observatories (60 and 75 feet high) have been erected upon different parts of the field and from them the entire battlefield can be seen; the eye can sweep over a landscape of magnificent scope and grandeur. To one alive to the beauties of nature these views alone are sufficient to stir the mind and heart with sublime and inspiring thoughts. What then will be the feelings of those who can in imagination roll back the veil of years, and, standing on these towers, catch the inspiration of the past and in the march of mind rehearse the evolutions of that great struggle whose stage is so grandly spread before them.

From every portion of this country come yearly thousands upon thousands of people to visit this sacred spot. Here veterans who wore the blue and the gray often mingle, not as they once did, in deadly combat, but sadly remembering the past, they clasp hands in doing honor to the valiant and heroic dead who fell here.

Gettysburg has therefore become, and is, the Mecca of American Reconciliation.

"No north, no south, no alien now—
Firm for one cause, one flag we stand;
Hearts melted into sacred flame—
For God, and home, and native land."



THE TWO GREAT COMMANDERS.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought between the Federal Army of the Potomac, commanded by *General GEORGE G. MEADE, and the Confederate "Army of Northern Virginia," commanded by General *Robert E. Lee*.



FORCES ENGAGED AT GETTYSBURG.

The number of soldiers engaged in the battle will ever be a subject of controversy. The fairest approximation possible is that of the Comte de Paris, which we use here as a fair statement.—The Army of the Potomac bore on its return, on July 1, 1863, 2,750 men who took no part in the battle, 7,000 Artillery, 10,500 Cavalry, and 85,500 Infantry, a total of 105,750 men and 352 pieces of Artillery, but deducting the Heavy Artillery in reserve at Westminster, the guards on supply trains, the stragglers, &c., the effective force of Meade was from 82,000 to 84,000 men, with 327 guns.

The Army of Northern Virginia, on May 31, 1863, contained an effective force of 88,754 officers and men, of whom the following were under arms; General Staff and Infantry, 59,420 men; Cavalry, 10,292; Artillery, 4,756; a total of 74,468 men, with 206 pieces of Artillery. Deducting all the losses by various means, the Brigades and Regiments absent, stragglers, &c., and adding the conscripts and Brigades, the Army of Northern Virginia arrived on the Bat-

*Names of officers of the Confederate army printed in *Italics*; Federal officers in SMALL CAPITALS.

tlefield of Gettysburg with 5,000 men more than it had on May 31, 1863—or in the neighborhood of 80,000 men. Deducting the mounted men from this, Lee brought into actual combat during the three days of July, from 68,000 to 69,000 men and 250 guns, against Meade's 82,000 or 84,000 men and 300 guns collected on the field.

Meade had, therefore, from 18,000 to 19,000 men more than his adversary, a superiority of nearly one-fourth, which, unfortunately for him, he was unable to turn to advantage.

FEDERAL REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

STATES.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	TOTAL.
Connecticut,.....	5	.....	3	8
Delaware,.....	2	.....	.....	2
Illinois,.....	1	2	.....	3
Indiana,.....	5	2	.....	7
Maine,.....	10	1	3	14
Maryland,.....	3	2	1	6
Massachusetts,.....	19	1	4	24
Michigan,.....	7	4	1	12
Minnesota,.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Jersey,.....	12	1	2	15
New Hampshire,.....	3	.....	1	4
New York,.....	69	7	15	91
Ohio,.....	13	2	4	19
Pennsylvania,.....	68	9	7	84
Rhode Island,.....	1	.....	5	6
Vermont,.....	10	1	.....	11
West Virginia,.....	1	2	1	4
Wisconsin,.....	6	.....	.....	6
United States Regulars,.....	13	4	26	43
Total,.....	249	38	73	360

Eighteen States were represented at Gettysburg, in the army of the Potomac by 236 infantry organizations of various sizes from a company to a regiment, 34 regiments or parts of regiments of cavalry, and 47 batteries of artillery. There were, in addition, 13 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry, and 26 batteries of the U. S. regular army; making a total of 360 organizations.

Of the 317 volunteer organizations, the two great Middle States, New York and Pennsylvania, furnished 175. Each of these States supplied more than one-fourth of the Federal army at Gettysburg.

COMPOSITION OF THE FEDERAL ARMY AT GETTYSBURG.

From Western States,.....	52	Organizations.
From New England States,.....	67	"
From Middle States,.....	198	"
United States Regulars,.....	43	"
Total,.....	360	Organizations.

CONFEDERATE REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES.

STATES.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Total Or- ganizations.
Maryland,.....	1	1	4	6
Virginia,.....	48	22	40	110
North Carolina,.....	38	4	4	46
South Carolina,.....	11	2	5	18
Georgia,.....	36	3	6	45
Alabama,.....	17	.....	2	19
Mississippi,.....	11	.....	1	12
Florida,.....	3	.....	.....	3
Tennessee,.....	3	.....	.....	3
Arkansas,.....	1	.....	.....	1
Louisiana,.....	10	.....	7	17
Texas,.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total,.....	182	32	69	283

Virginia supplied one-fourth of the infantry, two-thirds of the cavalry, and nearly two-thirds of the artillery. North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia furnished nearly three-fourths of the material composing the Confederate army.

The Confederates always kept their regiments filled up by conscripts or recruits, while the Federal Army maintained a number of skeleton organizations by sending out new men in new regiments, hence the noticeable discrepancy in the number of organizations.

Twenty-nine States had troops in the two armies at Gettysburg, Maryland having commands in both.

FEDERAL DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES
BY CORPS.

FEDERAL.	Number of Divisions.	Number of Brigades.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Total.
1st Corps Reynolds,.....	3	7	34	.....	5	39
2d " Hancock,.....	3	10	44	.....	5	49
3d " Sickles,.....	2	6	38	.....	5	43
5th " Sykes,.....	3	8	35	.....	5	40
6th " Sedgwick,.....	3	8	38	.....	6	44
11th " Howard,.....	3	6	26	.....	5	31
12th " Slocum,.....	2	6	28	.....	4	32
On Detached Service,.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Cavalry Corps, Pleasonton,.....	3	8	.....	38	12	50
Reserve Artillery, Tyler,.....	1	5	.....	.....	26	26
Total,.....	22	64	249	38	73	360

CONFEDERATE DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, REGIMENTS AND BATTERIES BY CORPS.

CONFEDERATE.	Divisions.	Brigades.	Regiments of Infantry.	Regiments of Cavalry.	Batteries of Artillery.	Total.
1st Corps Longstreet,	3	12	57	.....	12	69
2d " Ewell,	3	13	65	.....	12	77
3d " Hill,	3	13	60	.....	11	71
Cavalry Division, Stuart,	1	6	.....	32	7	39
Reserve Artillery, Pendleton,	3	*6	.....	.....	27	27
Total,	13	50	182	32	69	283

* Battalions.

The army of Northern Virginia was divided into but three corps, each sub-divided into three divisions. The average strength of a Confederate corps or division was about twice that of a Federal organization of the same name.

STRENGTH OF ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH ARMY.

	Federal.	Confederate.
Corps.....	11,714	23,000
Division.....	4,315	7,665
Brigade.....	1,608	1,846
Infantry Regiment.....	329	378
Cavalry Regiment.....	276	321
Battery.....	94	92

FEDERAL LOSSES BY CORPS.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
General Headquarters.....			2	2			4
First Army Corps.....	42	624	262	2,969	83	2,079	6,059
Second " "	66	731	270	2,924	13	365	4,369
Third " "	50	543	259	2,778	14	575	4,211
Fifth " "	28	337	121	1,482	1	210	2,187
Sixth " "	2	25	14	171		30	242
Eleventh " "	33	336	120	1,802	62	1,448	3,801
Twelfth " "	18	186	43	769	2	64	1,082
Cavalry Corps.....	5	86	39	315	8	399	852
Artillery Reserve.....	2	41	15	172		12	242
Total Army of Potomac	246	2,909	1,145	13,384	183	5,182	23,049

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES.

In the Federal Army of the Potomac, during the Gettysburg Campaign,
commenced June 3rd, and ended August 1st, 1863.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed.....	287	3,355	3,642
Wounded.....	1,294	15,282	16,576
Missing.....	407	11,418	11,825
Total.....	1,988	30,055	32,043



CONFEDERATE LOSSES BY CORPS.

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured or Missing.	Aggregate.
First Army Corps.....	910	4,336	2,290	7,536
Second " ".....	809	3,823	1,305	5,937
Third " ".....	837	4,407	1,491	6,735
Stuart's Cavalry.....	36	140	64	240
Total as reported.....	2,592	12,706	* 5,150	20,448

* The records of prisoners of war on file in the office of the Adjutant-General U. S. Army bear the names of 12,227 wounded and unwounded Confederates captured by the Federal forces at and about Gettysburg from July 1st to 5th, inclusive. The Confederate return of losses is very inaccurate. General Meade had over 13,000 prisoners, yet Lee returns but 5,150 missing men.

Many of Lee's organizations made no returns or only a partial one.

This large number of prisoners, in connection with the fact that the number of casualties reported by the Confederate officers does not entirely harmonize with those of the medical director, leads to the inference that the report is not correct. It may be safely assumed that the losses of the two armies at Gettysburg were about equal.



FEDERAL LOSSES BY STATES AT GETTYSBURG.

Connecticut.....	340	Pennsylvania.....	5,891
Delaware.....	161	Ohio.....	1,271
Illinois.....	139	Rhode Island.....	97
Indiana.....	552	Vermont.....	415
Maine.....	1,027	West Virginia.....	67
Maryland.....	140	Wisconsin.....	806
Massachusetts.....	1,537	Staff.....	56
Michigan.....	1,111	Ambulance Corps.....	1
Minnesota.....	224	U. S. Regulars.....	1,374
New Hampshire.....	368	U. S. Volunteers.....	92
New Jersey.....	634		
New York.....	6,746	TOTAL.....	23,049

COMMANDERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

(1) Major General McDowell, (2) Major General McClellan, (3) Major General Pope, (4) Major General George B. McClellan, (5) Major General A. E. Burnside, (6) Major General Joseph Hooker, and (7) Major General George G. Meade.

**COMMANDERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.**

General *Beauregard*, General *Joseph Johnson*, General *Robert E. Lee*.

**CORPS BADGES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.**

1st Corps—Full Moon.	6th Corps—Greek Cross.
2d Corps—Trefoil.	11th Corps—Crescent.
3d Corps—Diamond.	12th Corps—Five-Pointed Star.
5th Corps—Cross of Malta.	

Badges always in Red for 1st Division; White, for 2nd; Blue, for 3d.

The corps badges appear upon all regimental monuments upon the battlefield. The visitor, by them, can tell to which corps the regiment belonged.

The Confederate army had no badge to represent their different corps.

**NAMES OF THE BATTLEFIELD AVENUES.**

1. Reynolds. 2. Hancock. 3. Sickles. 4. Sykes. 5. Sedgwick. 6. Howard. 7. Slocum. 8. Meade. 9. Pleasonton. 10. Buford. 11. Gregg. 12. Kilpatrick. 13. Devin. 14. Merritt. 15. Neill. 16. Wright. 17. Excelsior. 18. United States. 19. Crawford. 20. Brooke. 21. *Longstreet*. 22. *Ewell*. 23. *Hill*. 24. *Stuart*.

**FEDERAL CORPS COMMANDERS.**

1ST CORPS.—1 Reynolds, 2 Doubleday, 3 Newton.
 2ND CORPS.—1 Hancock, 2 Gibbon, 3 Caldwell, 4 Wm. Hays.
 3RD CORPS.—1 Sickles, 2 Birney.
 5TH CORPS.—Sykes.
 6TH CORPS.—Sedgwick.
 11TH CORPS.—1 Howard, 2 Schurz, 3 Howard.
 12TH CORPS.—1 Slocum, 2 Williams, 3 Slocum.
 CAVALRY CORPS.—Pleasonton.
 ARTILLERY CORPS.—Hunt.
 ARTILLERY RESERVE.—1 Tyler, 2 Robertson.
 CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.—Norton.
 CHIEF ENGINEER.—Warren.

**FEDERAL DIVISION COMMANDERS.**

1ST CORPS.—Wadsworth. Robinson. 1 Doubleday, 2 Rowley, 3 Doubleday.
 2ND CORPS.—1 Caldwell, 2 Brooke, 3 Caldwell. 1 Gibbon, 2 Harrow. Alex. Hays.

3RD CORPS.—1 Birney, 2 Ward. Humphreys.
 5TH CORPS.—Barnes. Ayres. Crawford.
 6TH CORPS.—Wright. Howe. 1 Newton, 2 Wheaton.
 11TH CORPS.—1 Barlow, 2 Ames. Steinwehr. 1 Schurz, 2 Schimmelfennig, 3 Schurz.
 12TH CORPS.—1 Williams, 2 Ruger, 3 Williams. Geary.
 CAVALRY.—Buford. Gregg. Kilpatrick.



FEDERAL BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

1ST CORPS.—1 Meredith, 2 Morrow, 3 Robinson. Cutler. 1 Paul, 2 Leonard, 3 Root, 4 Coulter, 5 Lyle, 6 Coulter. Baxter. 1 Rowley, 2 Biddle, 3 Rowley. 1 Stone, 2 Wister, 3 Dana. 1 Stannard, 2 Randall.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Wainwright.

2ND CORPS.—1 Cross, 2 McKeen. Kelley. 1 Zook, 2 Fraser. Brooke. 1 Harrow, 2 Heath. Webb. Hall. Carroll. 1 Smyth, 2 Pierce. 1 Willard, 2 Sherrill, 3 Bull.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Hazard.

3RD CORPS.—1 Graham, 2 Tippin. 1 Ward, 2 Berdan. De Trobriand. Carr. Brewster. Burling.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—1 Randolph, 2 Clark.

5TH CORPS.—Tilton. Sweitzer. 1 Vincent, 2 Rice. Day. Burbank. 1 Weed, 2 Garrard. McCandless. Fisher.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Martin.

6TH CORPS.—Torbert. Bartlett. Russell. Grant. Neill. Shaler. Eustis. 1 Wheaton, 2 Nevin.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Tompkins.

11TH CORPS.—Von Gilsa. 1 Ames, 2 Harris. Coster. Smith. 1 Schimmelfennig, 2 Von Amsburg. Krzyzanowski.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Osborn.

12TH CORPS.—McDougall. Lockwood. 1 Ruger, 2 Colgrove, 3 Ruger. Candy. 1 Cobham, 2 Kane, 3 Cobham. Greene.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.—Muhlenberg.

CAVALRY.—Gamble. Devin. Merritt. McIntosh. Huey, (Not engaged.) J. I. Gregg. 1 Farnsworth, 2 Richmond. Custer.

HORSE ARTILLERY.—Robertson. Tidball.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.—Benham.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.—1st Regular, Ransom. 1st Vol., McGilvery. 2nd Vol., Taft. 3rd Vol., Huntington. 4th Vol., Fitzhugh.



CONFEDERATE CORPS COMMANDERS.

1ST CORPS.—*Longstreet*. 2ND CORPS, *Ewell*. 3RD CORPS, *Hill*.
 CAVALRY CORPS OR DIVISION.—*Stuart*.

ARTILLERY CORPS.—*Pendleton.*

CHIEF ENGINEER.—*Smith.*

ARTILLERY RESERVE.—1ST CORPS, *Walton.* 2ND CORPS, *Brown.* 3RD CORPS, *Walker.*



CONFEDERATE DIVISION COMMANDERS.

1ST CORPS.—*McLaws. Pickett.* 1 *Hood*, 2 *Law*, 3 *Hood.*

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—*Cabell. Dearing. Henry.*

2ND CORPS.—*Early. Johnson. Rodes.*

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—*Jones. Anderson. Carter.*

3RD CORPS.—*Anderson.* 1 *Heth*, 2 *Pettigrew.* 1 *Pender*, 2 *Lane*, 3 *Trimble.*

ARTILLERY BATTALION.—*Lane.* 1 *Garnett*, 2 *Richardson*, *Poague.*



CONFEDERATE BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

1ST CORPS.—*Kershaw.* 1 *Semmes*, 2 *Bryan.* 1 *Barksdale*, 2 *Humphreys.* *Wofford.* 1 *Garnett*, 2 *Cabell*, 3 *Peyton.* 1 *Armistead*, 2 *Aylett.* 1 *Kemper*, 2 *Mayo.* 1 *Law*, 2 *Sheffield.* 1 *Anderson*, 2 *White.* *Robertson.* *Benning.*

RESERVE ARTILLERY.—*Alexander. Eshleman.*

2ND CORPS.—*Hays.* 1 *Hoke*, 2 *Avery*, 3 *Godwin.* 1 *Smith*, 2 *Hoffman.* *Gordon.* *Steuart.* 1 *Nicholls.* 2 *Williams.* *Walker.* 1 *Jones*, 2 *Dungan.* *Daniel.* *Iverson.* *Dotes.* *Ramseur.* 1 *O'Neal*, 2 *Battle.*

RESERVE ARTILLERY.—*Dance. Nelson.*

3RD CORPS.—*Wilcox. Mahone.* 1 *Wright*, 2 *Gibson*, 3 *Wright.* 1 *Perry*, 2 *Lang.* *Posey.* 1 *Pettigrew*, 2 *Marshall.* 1 *Field*, 2 *Brockenborough.* 1 *Archer*, 2 *Fry*, 3 *Shephard.* *Davis.* 1 *McGowan*, 2 *Perrin.* 1 *Lane*, 2 *Avery*, 3 *Trimble.* *Thomas.* 1 *Scales*, 2 *Gordon*, 3 *Lowrance.*

ARTILLERY RESERVE.—*McIntosh.* 1 *Pegram*, 2 *Brunson.*

CAVALRY.—1 *Hampton*, 2 *Baker.* 1 *Fitzhugh Lee*, 2 *Munford.* 1 *Jenkins*, 2 *Ferguson.* *Jones.* 1 *W. H. F. Lee*, 2 *Chambliss.* *Robertson.* *Imboden.*

HORSE ARTILLERY.—*Beckham.*



FEDERAL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.—*Reynolds*, *Cross*, *Zook*, *Willard*, *Sherrill*, *Weed*, *Vincent*, *Roberts*, *Merwin*, *G. H. Ward*, *O'Kane*, *Revere*, *Ellis*, *Francine*, *Jeffords*, *O'Rorke*, *C. Fred. Taylor*, *Fowler*, *Mudge*, *Cushing*, *Hazlett*, *Wilkeson*, *Rorty*, *Woodruff*, *Cummings*, *Grover*, *Sofield*, *Huston*, *Messick*, *Tschudy*, *Thoman*, *Steele*, *Ellgood*, *Wheeler*, *Kearney*, *W. O. Stevens*, *Farnsworth.*

WOUNDED.—*Hancock*, *Sickles*, *Meredith*, *Stone*, *Paul*, *Stan-nard*, *Gibbon*, *Webb*, *Smyth*, *Graham*, *Barlow*, *Butterfield*, *Leonard*, *Root*, *Dwight*, *Chamberlain*, *Dudley*, *Fairchild*, *G. H. Stevens*, *Mansfield*, *Flanigan*, *Wright*, *G. H. Biddle*, *Miller*,

Warren, Hunt, Coulter, C. D. McDougall, Randolph, Brooke, Hart, Watson, Thompson, McCoy, McThompson, McFarland, Wister, Huidekoper, Widdis, Bentley, Maroney, Freudenberg, Morris, Hammell, J. W. Reynolds, H. L. Brown, Colville, Duffy, Neeper, H. L. Abbott, Fred. Brown, Walker, Witcombe, Pierce, Pulford, Jones, Tomlinson, McAllister, Sewell, Westbrook, Healey, Ramsey, Bailey, Niles, Sayles, Bigelow, Seeley, Bucklyn, Ransom, Eakin, Prescott, Stephenson, Freedley, Lee, I. C. Abbott, Lockman, Brady, Maloney, Harris, Morgan, Hartung, Mahler, J. S. Robinson, Carman, J. C. Lane, W. F. Stevens, Barnum, Starr, Morrow.



CONFEDERATES KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.—*Semmes, Barksdale, Avery, Armistead, Garnett, Magruder, Latimer, Allen, Hodges, Wade, Ellis, W. D. Stuart, Edmunds, Patton, L. B. Williams, Pettigrew*, died from wound, July 17, 1863, *Pender* died from wound, July 18, 1863.

WOUNDED.—*A. P. Hill, Heth, Hood, Trimble, Kemper, G. T. Anderson, J. M. Jones, Marshall, Posey, Pegram, Scales, Fry, Wade Hampton, Hunton, Herbert, Kyd Douglass, E. W. Jones, Jenkins*.

The above is but a partial list of the Confederates killed and wounded. No record in existence.



ENGAGEMENTS JULY 1st, 1863.

1. The battles of Buford's cavalry and Reynolds' 1st and Howard's 11th Corps against *Hill's* 3rd and *Ewell's* 2nd Corps, west and north of Gettysburg, in which Reynolds was killed; Meredith, Barlow, Paul, Stone, *Heth, Scales, &c.*, wounded, *Archer* and the greater part of brigade captured, also a portion of *Davis'* and *Iverson's* brigades captured.



ENGAGEMENTS JULY 2nd, 1863.

2. The attack of *Longstreet* and *Hill* on Sickles', Sykes' and Hancock's soldiers on Federal left and left-center, in which Cross, Zook, Vincent, Weed, Willard, *Semmes* and *Barksdale* were killed, Sickles, Graham, *Hood, G. T. Anderson* and *Pender* wounded. 3. The attack of *Johnson's* division on Culp's Hill against Green's brigade of 12th Corps. 4. The charge of *Early's* division on East Cemetery Hill, in which *Avery* was mortally wounded.



ENGAGEMENTS JULY 3rd, 1863.

5. Slocum's fight for the repossession of works on Culp's Hill. 6. *Longstreet's* assault on Federal left-center. "*Pickett's Charge*," in which *Garnett, Armistead, Cushing, and Sherrill* were killed. Hancock, Gibbon, Webb, Stannard, Butterfield and *Pettigrew* wounded, *Kemper* and *Trimble* wounded and captured. 7. *Stuart's*

cavalry engagement with Gregg and Custer, on Federal right-flank, in which *Wade Hampton* was wounded. 8. The charge of Kilpatrick's cavalry against Confederate right-flank, in which Farnsworth was killed. 9. The charge of Crawford's Penna. Reserves against Confederate right-flank, which ended the Battle of Gettysburg.



POINTS OF INTEREST 1st DAY'S BATTLEFIELDS.

1. Chambersburg Pike. 2. Seminary and Seminary Ridge. 3. Hill Avenue. 4. Hagerstown Road. 5. Reynolds Avenue. 6. Oak Ridge. 7. Where Reynolds fell. 8. Where *Archer* and brigade captured. 9. Gettysburg Springs. 10. Where *Heth* was wounded. 11. McPherson Ridge. 12. Willoughby Run. 13. Buford's Statue. 14. The Cannon that fired the first shot. 15. Gen. Reynolds' Equestrian Statue. 16. Where *Scales* was wounded. 17. Herr's Ridge. 18. Herr's Buildings. 19. Minnich Buildings. 20. *Lee's* Headquarters. 21. Railroad Cut. 22. Where part of *Davis'* brigade was captured. 23. Devin Avenue. 24. Oak Hill. 25. *Ewell* Avenue. 26. Where part of *Iverson's* brigade was captured. 27. Where Paul was wounded. 28. U. S. Observatory. 29. Mummasburg Road. 30. Howard Avenue. 31. Carlisle Road. 32. Barlow's Knoll, where Barlow was wounded. 33. Rock Creek. 34. Harrisburg Road. 35. County Almshouse. 36. Pennsylvania College. 37. Where Chaplain Howell was killed. 38. Buildings used as hospitals. 39. Shell in houses. 40. Outposts of sharpshooters. 41. Where John Burns lived.



POINTS OF INTEREST 2nd AND 3rd DAYS' BATTLEFIELDS.

FEDERAL CENTER.—1. Baltimore Pike. 2. House where Jennie Wade was killed. 3. Howard's headquarters. 4. East Cemetery Hill. 5. Hancock's Statue. 6. Original earthworks. 7. Where *Avery* was wounded and died. 8. West Cemetery Hill. 9. Citizens' Evergreen Cemetery. 10. Where John Burns and Jennie Wade are buried. 11. National Cemetery. 12. Gen. Reynolds' Statue. 13. New York State monument. 14. Soldiers' National Monument. 15. Where Lincoln delivered his address. *15½. Statue of Lincoln. 16. Rostrum. 17. Taneytown Road. 18. Hancock Avenue. 19. Ziegler's Grove. 20. Where Woodruff was killed. 21. Cemetery Ridge. 22. U. S. Observatory. 23. Bryan House. 24. Meade Avenue. 25. Gen. Meade's Statue. 26. Meade's Headquarters. 27. The Bloody Angle. 28. Copse of Trees. 29. "High Water Mark" of the Rebellion. 30. Where *Armistead* and *Garnett* fell. 31. Where Cushing fell. 32. Where *Kemper* was wounded. 33. Where Hancock, Gibbon and Stannard were wounded. 34. Stannard Statue. 35. Pleasonton Avenue. 36. Where Willard, Ward and *Barksdale* fell. 37. Where 1st Minnesota made their gallant charge. 38. The Emmittsburg Road. 39. Codori House. 40. Where the Bliss buildings stood. 41. Where *Pettigrew* and *Trimble* were wounded.

FEDERAL LEFT.—1 Sickles' Excelsior Avenue. 2. Where Roger

* To be erected.

House stood. 3. Sherfy House. 4. U. S. Avenue. 5. Peach Orchard. 6. Sunken or Wheatfield Road. 7. Where Graham was wounded. 8. Where Francine fell. 9. Trostle Buildings. 10. Where Sickles and Bigelow were wounded. 11. South Sickles Avenue. 12. The Loop. 13. Rose Buildings. 14. Brook Avenue. 15. Where *Semmes* was killed. 16. Where *Anderson* was wounded. 17. Bloody Wheatfield. 18. Where Jeffords was bayoneted. 19. Where Cross, Zook and Merwin fell. 20. Where Gettysburg's company fought. 21. Crawford Avenue. 22. Where Fred Taylor fell. 23. Devil's Den Hill. 24. Where Ellis fell. 25. The Twin Elephant Rocks. 26. Devil's Den. 27. Valley of Death and Plum Run. 28. Sykes Avenue. 29. Big Round Top and U. S. Observatory. 30. Kilpatrick Avenue. 31. Where Farnsworth was killed. 32. Sphinx Rock. 33. Little Round Top. 34. Vincent Statue. 35. Where Vincent, O'Rorke, Weed and Hazlett fell. 36. Warren Statue. 37. Wright Avenue on Federal flank. 38. Sedgwick Avenue. 39. Sykes' and Sedgwick's headquarters.

FEDERAL RIGHT.—1. Stevens Knoll. 2. Slocum Avenue. 3. *Slocum's Statue. 4. Original Rifle Pits. 5. Culp's Hill and U. S. Observatory. 6. Forest killed by musketry balls. 7. The Death Ravine. 8. Where *Herbert* was wounded. 9. Spangler's Spring. 10. The Deadly Swale. 11. Where Mudge was killed. 12. The Tawney House. 13. McAllister's Grove. 14. Powers' Hill. 15. Where Sandoe was killed. 16. Slocum's headquarters. 17. Where Federal Ammunition Train was parked. 18. The Old Mill. 19. Wolf Hill. 20. Neill Avenue. 21. Goose Heaven. 22. Cavalry Battlefield on right flank. 23. Site of the General Hospital. •



THE SCUPLTOR'S WORK.

General Meade Statue, (Equestrian)	H. K. Bush Brown
General Hancock Statue, (Equestrian)	F. Edwin Elwell
General Reynolds Statue, (Equestrian)	H. K. Bush Brown
*General Slocum Statue, (Equestrian)	
*President Abraham Lincoln's Statue,	
General Buford Statue,	Kelly
General Reynolds Statue, (National Cemetery)	Ward
General Warren Statue,	Gerhardt
General Stannard Statue,	Gerhardt
Colonel Vincent Statue,	O'Kelly
1st Minnesota Infantry Statue,	Fjelde
72nd Penna. Infantry Statue,	Stephens
145th Penna. Infantry Statue,	Stephens
4th N. Y. Battery Statue,	Buberl
111th N. Y. Infantry Statue,	Buberl
121st N. Y. Infantry Statue,	O'Kelly
53rd Penna. Infantry Statue,	Wagner
26th Penna. Emergency Statue,	Pausch
1st Penna. Cavalry Statue,	Ellicott
N. Y. Irish Brigade Bronze Plates,	O'Donovan
2nd Penna. Cavalry Statue,	Ellicott
8th N. Y. Cavalry Bronze Plate,	Kelly
42nd N. Y. Infantry Wigwam,	Boyle

* To be erected.

114th Penna. Infantry Statue,.....Kretschman
 Hampton's Battery Statue,.....Hamilton
 11th Penna Infantry Statue,.....Kretschman
 High Water Mark.....Bachelder
 National Monument,.....Batterson—Rogers
 N. Y. State Monument,Buberl
 73rd N. Y. (2nd Fire Zouaves) Statue,....Hoffman and Prochazka



MEMORIAM.

FEDERAL.

Major General GEORGE G. MEADE. Born in Spain, Dec. 31, 1815. Died, Nov. 6, 1872.

Major General JOHN F. REYNOLDS. Born in Pennsylvania, 1820. Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK. Born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 14, 1824. Died Feb. 9, 1886.

Major General DANIEL E. SICKLES. Born in New York, Oct. 20, 1822.

Major General GEORGE SYKES. Born in Delaware, Oct. 9, 1822. Died February 8, 1880.

Major General JOHN SEDGWICK. Born in Connecticut, September 13, 1813. Killed at Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864.

Major General OLIVER O. HOWARD. Born in Maine, November 8, 1830.

Major General Henry W. SLOCUM. Born in New York, September 24, 1827. Died April 14, 1894.

Major General ALFRED PLEASANTON. Born in District of Columbia, December, 1823. Died February 17, 1897.

Major General JOHN BUFORD. Born in Kentucky, 1825. Died December 16, 1863.

Major General DAVID MCM. GREGG. Born in Pennsylvania, April 10, 1833.

Major General H. JUDSON KILPATRICK. Born in New Jersey, January 14, 1836. Died December 4, 1881.

Major General JAMES S. WADSWORTH. Born in New York, October 30, 1807. Died from wound, May 8, 1864.

Major General JOHN C. ROBINSON. Born in New York, April 10, 1817. Died February 18, 1897.

Major General ABNER DOUBLEDAY. Born in New York 1819. Died January 26, 1893.

Major General JOHN C. CALDWELL. Born in Vermont, April 17, 1833.

Major General JOHN GIBBON. Born in Pennsylvania, April 20, 1827. Died February 6, 1896.

Major General ALEXANDER HAYS. Born in Pennsylvania, July 8, 1819. Killed May 5, 1864.

Major General DAVID B. BIRNEY. Born in Alabama, May 29, 1825. Died October 18, 1864.

Major General ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS. Born in Pennsylvania, November 2, 1810. Died December 27, 1883.

Major General JAMES BARNES. Born in Massachusetts, 1809. Died February 12, 1869.

Major General ROMEYN B. AYRES. Born in New York, December 20, 1826. Died December 4, 1888.

Major General S. WYLIE CRAWFORD. Born in Pennsylvania, November 8, 1829. Died November 3, 1892.

Major General HORATIO G. WRIGHT. Born in Connecticut, March 1820.

Major General ALBION P. HOWE. Born in Maine, March 13, 1818. Died January 25, 1897.

Major General JOHN NEWTON. Born in Virginia, 1823. Died May 1, 1895.

Major General FRANK WHEATON. Born in Rhode Island, May 8, 1833.

Major General CARL SCHURZ. Born in Prussia, 1829.

Major General FRANCIS C. BARLOW. Born in New York, October 19, 1834. Died January 11, 1896.

Brigadier General ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR. Born in Germany, 1822. Died February 25, 1877.

Brigadier General ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNIG. Born in Germany, 1824. Died September 7, 1865.

Major General ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS. Born in Connecticut, September 20, 1810. Died December 21, 1878.

Major General THOMAS H. RUGER. Born in New York, 1823.

Major General JOHN W. GEARY. Born in Pennsylvania, 1819. Died February 8, 1873.

Major General HENRY J. HUNT. Born in Michigan, September 14, 1819. Died February 11, 1889.

Major General ROBERT O. TYLER. Born in New York, 1831. Died December 1, 1874.

Brigadier General GEORGE J. STANNARD. Born in Vermont, 1820. Died May 31, 1886.

Major General GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN. Born in New York, January 8, 1830. Died August 8, 1882.

Brigadier General STEPHEN H. WEED. Born in New York, 1834. Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Brigadier General SAMUEL K. ZOOK. Born in Pennsylvania, 1823. Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Brigadier General STRONG VINCENT. Born in Pennsylvania. Died of wound July 7, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Brigadier General ELAN J. FARNSWORTH. Born in Michigan, 1837. Killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Major General GEORGE A. CUSTER. Born in Ohio, December 5, 1839. Killed June, 1876, at Little Big Horn.

Brigadier General E. E. CROSS. Born in New Hampshire. Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

CONFEDERATE.

Major General *Robert E. Lee*. Born in Virginia, January 19, 1807. Died October 12, 1870.

Major General *James Longstreet*. Born in South Carolina, January 8, 1821.

Lieutenant General *Richard S. Ewell*. Born in District of Columbia, February 8, 1817. Died January 25, 1872.

Lieutenant General *Ambrose P. Hill*. Born in Virginia, November 9, 1825. Killed April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.

Major General *Lafayette McLaws*. Born in Georgia, January 15, 1821. Died January 25, 1897.

Major General *George E. Pickett*. Born in Virginia, January 25, 1825. Died July 30, 1875.

Major General *John B. Hood*. Born in Kentucky, June 1, 1831. Died August 30, 1879.

Major General *Jubal A. Early*. Born in Virginia, November 3, 1816. Died March 2, 1894.

Major General *Edward Johnson*. Born in Virginia, April 16, 1816. Died February 22, 1873.

Major General *Robert E. Rodes*. Born in North Carolina. Killed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Lieutenant General *Richard H. Anderson*. Born in South Carolina, 1816. Died June 26, 1879.

Major General *Henry Heth*. Born in Virginia, 1825.

Major General *William D. Pender*. Born in South Carolina, February 6, 1834. Died July 18, 1863, from wounds.

Brigadier General *William Barksdale*. Born in Tennessee, August 21, 1821. Killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Brigadier General *Lewis A. Armistead*. Born in North Carolina, February 18, 1817. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Brigadier General *Richard B. Garnett*. Born in Virginia, 1819. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Brigadier General *James L. Kemper*. Born in Virginia, June 11, 1823. Died April 8, 1895.

Brigadier General *James Pettigrew*. Born in North Carolina, July 4, 1823. Died from wound, July 16, 1863.

Major General *James E. B. Stuart*. Born in Virginia in 1833. Died from wound, May 11, 1864.

Brigadier General *William J. Pegram*. Born in Virginia in 1841. Killed April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.



WHAT IS SAID ABOUT GUIDE MINNIGH.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Those who have occasion to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg should secure the services of Luther W. Minnigh, the battlefield guide and lecturer and author of "Gettysburg—What They Did Here." Mr. Minnigh was born on the ground covered by the battlefield, was brought up and educated at Gettysburg, traversed the grounds daily for weeks after the battle, has devoted years to a study of the engagements, and is a thorough master of the whole subject. His descriptions of it are vivid and eloquent and free from the mannerisms of the ordinary guide. His study of the field has been supplemented by information received from numerous heroes of the great battle, whom he has accompanied in their visits to the scene of their exploits. Mr. Minnigh's address is 16 W. Middle St., or Lock Box 131, Gettysburg, Pa.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

Guide Minnigh has the true story of Gettysburg, and tells it with thrilling accuracy.—GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM

Your descriptions are certainly the most accurate that I have ever had the pleasure of hearing.—JOHN B. BACHELDER, The Historian of Gettysburg.

You have a very clear and vivid conception of the battle of Gettysburg, and of the movements of the troops throughout the entire engagement. Your statements are exceedingly accurate.—GENERAL A. P. MARTIN.

We drove with the thorough and competent guide, Mr. L. W. Minnigh for the better part of a day over the battlefield, and with map in hand and a memory prepared by careful reading, listened to his intelligent descriptions of the monuments, actions and incidents of the three days' fight. So definitely marked are the localities that it is possible for a careful observer with such a guide to picture the various engagements, to people the hills with troops and to imagine their advance and retreat, to understand how everything occurred, and to become intensely excited as progress was made from point to point. I have made a tour of many battlefields in this country and in Europe, but none of the famous places of Greece or the Crimea, the battlefields of Napoleon nor of Franco-Prussian war, ever so stirred and excited me as this day's work at Gettysburg. It was as if we had been in the fight, and were both defeated and victorious.—*Augustus, in N. Y. Observer.*

Your descriptions are connected and graphic, free from irrelevant matter and entirely and singularly accurate.—GENERAL S. WYLIE CRAWFORD.

Precise in detail, dramatic and impressive in manner.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Times.*

Very intelligent and interesting.—*Owego (N. Y.) Record.*

Minutely exact, wonderfully graphic.—*South Framingham (Mass.) Tribune.*

Fluent and impressive speaker.—*Binghampton (N. Y.) Republican.*

Interesting and pleasing.—*Worcester (Mass.) Daily Spy.*

Mr. Minnigh's description of the battle was comprehensive, surprisingly graphic and at times thrilling.—*Public Ledger, Phila.*

Guide L. W. Minnigh has an eloquent tongue, his description vivid and impressive.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

L. W. Minnigh's description of the Battle of Gettysburg was very instructive, spirited and exciting.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

Mr. Minnigh is a perfect encyclopedia of the battle and tells his story in tones plain and distinct. We recommend him to parties visiting Gettysburg.—*Columbia Independent.*

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Gettysburg was founded by Gen. James Gettys in 1780, became the county-seat in 1800, and was incorporated as a borough, 1806. Population in 1863, 2,100. Population in 1899, 4,200. Number of voters in Gettysburg, 1,000. Total voters in Adams county, 8,200. Number of wards, 3. Number of schools, private and public, 7. Number of churches, 9. Steam railways, 2. Electric railways, 1. Hotels, 8. Weekly newspapers, 2. Fire companies, 1. Fire Engines, 1. Hook and ladder trucks, 1. Societies, 14. Clubs, 1. Banks, 2. Number of councilmen, 9.

Height of Public Square, Gettysburg, 550 feet above tide water. Seminary Ridge (at Seminary), 590. Oak Hill, 614. Barlow's Knoll, 542. Cemetery Hill (National Cemetery), 634. Culp's Hill, 646. Little Round Top, 689. Big Round Top, 804. Cemetery Ridge (at Angle), 600. Seminary Ridge (opposite Angle), 586.

Private John F. Chase, 5th Maine Battery, received forty-eight wounds from the bursting of a shell at Gettysburg.

The first soldier killed on the Gettysburg battlefield was Sergeant George W. Sandoe, who enlisted on the 20th day of June, 1863, and was mustered into the United States service on the 23d of June. He was killed on the 26th of June, 1863, while opposing the advance of Early's division, Ewell's corps of the Confederate army.

The first soldier killed on the Federal side was Ferdinand Usher, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. He was struck by a shell from Marye's Virginia Battery.

The first soldier killed on the Confederate side was Henry Raison, Company B, Seventh Tennessee. He fell on the skirmish line.

HEAVY LOSSES.—In many regiments of Longstreet's and Hill's corps, every regimental officer and nearly every company officer were killed or wounded.

The "Iron Brigade," of Reynolds' corps, had 1,883 effectives; it lost 1,212. Roy Stone's "Bucktail" brigade had less than 1,200 effectives; it lost 852.

The First Minnesota regiment went into battle July 2nd with 262 men. It had 215 killed and wounded, a loss of 82 per cent.



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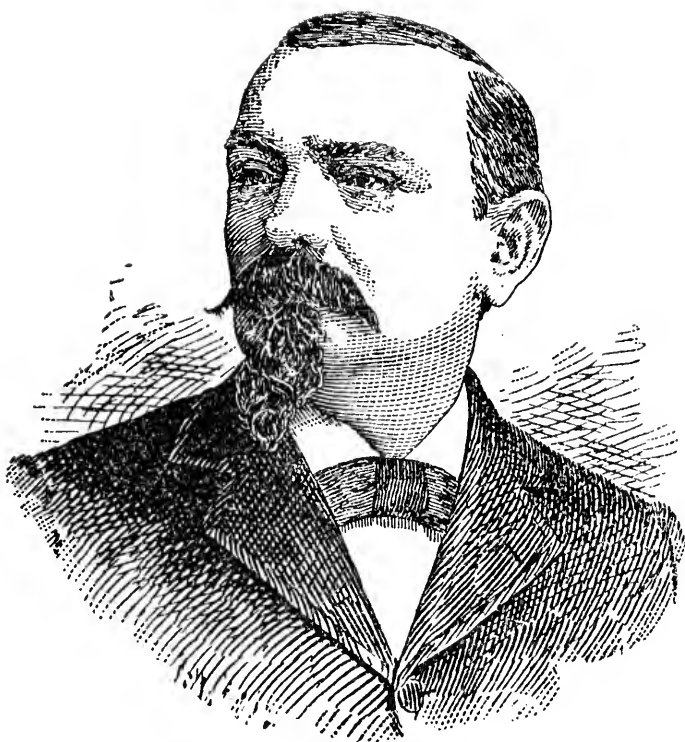
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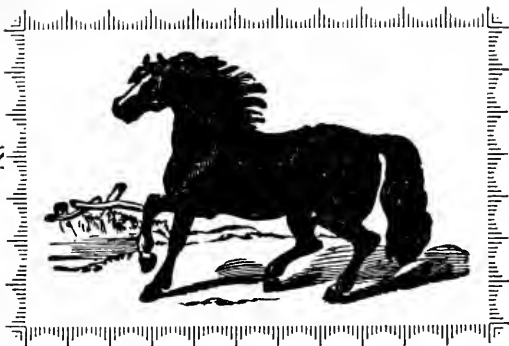
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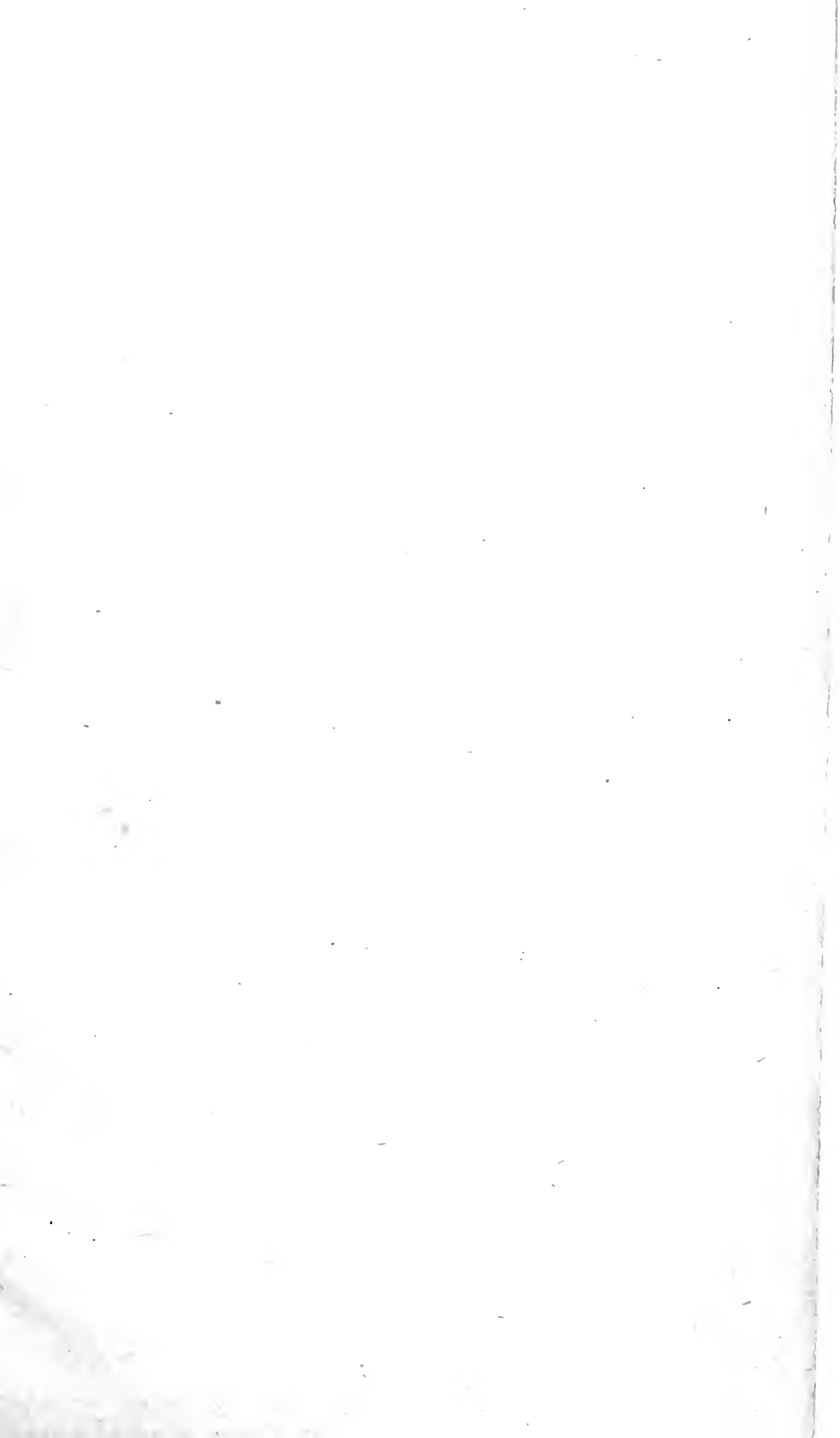
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